



# U.S. Warns of Aid Cuts if Russia Keeps Up Chechen War

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher warned Tuesday that unless Russia halts the bloodshed in Chechnya soon, the continuing war will have "unfavorable consequences" for Moscow that could lead to cuts in American aid.

Mr. Christopher, who arrived here Tuesday morning for two days of discussions with his Russian counterpart, Andrei V. Kozyrev, indicated that the United States was holding in abeyance any decision about a U.S.-Russian summit meeting and making it dependent on how Moscow moved to resolve the secessionist conflict.

"It's an awful and tragic episode and it grows more so," Mr. Christopher said before meeting Mr. Kozyrev for a private dinner. "The Russian leadership knows they have a problem."

As public outrage in Western countries has

grown over the brutality of the Russian attempt to suppress Chechnya's three-year campaign for independence, U.S. and European governments have escalated their criticism and now appear on the verge of taking punitive measures to register their dismay over Russia's behavior.

But Mr. Kozyrev said upon his arrival here Monday night that the Russian government considered the conflict an internal affair and that he would rebut any criticism from Mr. Christopher with questions of his own about American domestic problems.

Russia's bloody attempt to suppress the Chechen separatists has overshadowed the original purpose of the Christopher-Kozyrev encounter, which was supposed to review the parameters of U.S.-Russian relations and try to achieve greater harmony on a broad range of issues, such as Bosnia, Iraq, North Korea and the future structure of European security.

U.S. officials had hoped the Geneva meeting

would help neutralize Russia's opposition to the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and get relations back on a more positive track.

But the mounting death toll and flagrant violations of human rights in the Chechnya war have provoked alarm in Western capitals about the course of Russian democracy.

In particular, U.S. and European governments are concerned that President Boris N. Yeltsin may have abandoned the path of reform, that he may have surrendered to nationalist or authoritarian impulses and that the country's fragile institutions may be on the verge of collapse.

Mr. Christopher said that Moscow's international standing had been "seriously hurt" by the war and that he hoped for a future partnership with the West had been placed in jeopardy.

He said he would tell Mr. Kozyrev that it was in Russia's own interest to stop the fighting, seek reconciliation with the Chechens, take into ac-

count their views about independence and provide humanitarian relief.

Asked if Russia's failure to take urgent steps to halt the fighting would lead to cuts in American aid, he said it was "only realistic" to conclude that "if the tragedy and bloodshed continues, it will inevitably have consequences in American public opinion and in the Congress that are bound to be unfavorable."

The Russian government has proposed that President Bill Clinton fly to Moscow in May to hold a summit meeting with Mr. Yeltsin on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The celebration of the Moscow-Washington alliance that led to the defeat of Nazi Germany holds immense symbolic importance for the Russians.

But Mr. Christopher said that the "timing and circumstances" of a summit meeting would depend on such events as the fighting in Chechnya.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Nuclear Talks Open in North Korea

SEOUL (AP) — U.S. officials began talks in North Korea Tuesday on long-term storage of Pyongyang's spent nuclear fuel rods, the communist state's official media reported.

The talks, which will continue through Saturday, are to determine the fate of some 8,000 spent fuel rods removed from an experimental reactor. The aim is to keep the North from extracting material from them that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

The official press agency, KCNA, gave no further details except that the U.S. delegation arrived in Pyongyang for the second round of expert talks under an Oct. 21 nuclear agreement between the United States and North Korea. The first round of talks took place in November. The South Korean news agency Yonhap, in a report from Washington, said the U.S. officials will provide technical advice to North Korea on how to store the rods safely.

### Israel Reneges on Settlements Pledge

JERUSALEM (AP) — More than 2,000 housing starts were approved in Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank last year despite a government promise to the United States to stop most building, according to a study released Tuesday.

The total number of homes now under construction in settlements is about 4,000, the Contractors Association said Tuesday. According to a Housing Ministry report leaked to the Israeli media, the government plans to accelerate the pace of building this year.

The building drive, with an emphasis on Jerusalem satellite settlements, appears to be part of a last-minute expansion in the West Bank before Israel and the Palestinians begin negotiations on the final status of the disputed lands next year. Palestinian leaders and Israeli liberals warned Tuesday that the government could severely damage autonomy negotiations.

### Deng 'Generally' Healthy, China Says

BEIJING (AP) — The Chinese government sought Tuesday to dampen speculation over the health of its paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, 90.

In the first official reaction since Mr. Deng's youngest daughter said last week that his condition was deteriorating daily, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said he was "generally" healthy. "As far as we know," the spokesman said, "for an old man in his 90s, Comrade Deng Xiaoping is generally speaking in good health."

In a New York Times interview, Mr. Deng's daughter, Deng Rong, revealed for the first time that her father was unable to stand or walk without support, fueling speculation that he was approaching death.

### Camps for Rwandans Will Be Moved

KIGALI, Rwanda (Reuters) — Camps in Tanzania and Zaire for up to 1.5 million Rwandan refugees are to be moved more than 50 kilometers (30 miles) away from the borders of Rwanda, a United Nations envoy said on Tuesday.

The special envoy of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Carroll Faubert, did not say when the Rwandans would be moved, but aid workers said they expected it would be later this year.

They said the move would be intended in part to increase security in Rwanda by making it more difficult for militiamen based among the refugees to launch cross-border raids. Relief agencies also hope that the greater distance from Rwanda will encourage more refugees to return to their homeland.

### Lang Open to French Presidency Run

PARIS (Reuters) — Former Culture Minister Jack Lang announced Tuesday that he was ready to run in France's presidential election unless a better contender emerged to unite the Left.

Mr. Lang, a close associate of President François Mitterrand and the best-placed champion of the Left in opinion polls, was the second Socialist politician to step forward, after former Education Minister Lionel Jospin. But opinion polls show that the conservative prime minister, Edouard Balladur, has a wide lead over all potential rivals and would easily crush any Socialist candidate.

"I am prepared to run for president of the republic unless someone else embodies better than I do our ideals of unity and enthusiasm, a personality who can move mountains," Mr. Lang said, adding, "Let those who believe in us cease despairing."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Some Cars Scrape on Channel Trains

LONDON (AP) — About 100 cars with low ground clearance have been damaged driving onto "Le Shuttle" trains, where they scraped metal equipment between the train cars, according to a spokeswoman for the operating company, Eurotunnel.

This is just a fraction of the 90,000 cars that the tunnel has carried between Folkestone, England, and Calais, France, since opening last year, the spokeswoman, Jane Bowles, said Tuesday. Most of the damage has been minor, she said. "There are 25 significant problems, exhausts ripped out or even bigger problems than that," she added.

As a short-term solution, Eurotunnel has devised a small border for cars to drive over before they board the shuttle trains. Any vehicle that lacks the required clearance of 10 centimeters (4 inches) is put in the last train car and driven in reverse as it exits.

Passengers traveling between seven European countries will soon use magnetic cards rather than show passports at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport. Starting March 26, the cards will be issued during check-in and on arriving aircraft. They will allow passage through turnstiles. The procedure is temporary, until construction changes required under the so-called Schengen Treaty are completed. (Bloomberg)

Belgium's national railroad inaugurated a quicker link with Paris on Tuesday as a high-speed TGV train left the Brussels South Station with reporters aboard. Regular service is to start on Monday. (Reuters)

American Airlines said it would terminate service between London and Philadelphia, and increase daily flights between New York and London to seven in each direction, up from five. (AP)

## Santer Puts Out A Potential Fire

By Tom Buertke  
International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG, France — Jacques Santer defused a potential political crisis and ensured the approval of the European Union's executive body Tuesday by promising to work closely with the European Parliament "to serve the citizens and peoples of Europe."

With a politically astute, if uninspired, address to Parliament that reached out to EU supporters and skeptics alike, the Luxembourg prime minister acknowledged the deep divisions that led to his selection as a second-choice successor for Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission.

Mr. Santer promised to lead the EU toward a single currency by the end of the decade and to rebuild Europe's competitiveness. He also pledged, in a thinly veiled criticism of Prime Minister John Major, to try to end Britain's exemption from EU social legislation and to prevent any more weakening of other EU policies.

But Mr. Santer also bowed to growing demands from national capitals for a more limited, practical EU agenda. He vowed to fight fraud over EU subsidies and to limit commission initiatives to areas where they were needed.

"We should take as our motto, 'Less action but better action,'" he said.

Leaders of Parliament's three largest blocs, the Socialists, the Christian Democrats and the Liberals, said the performance was impressive enough to merit approval for a five-year term when the chamber votes

Wednesday on Mr. Santer and his 19 proposed fellow commissioners. If approved, they are to take office on Tuesday.

"Even though Mr. Santer did not wear the cloak of Demosthenes, he has made some important gestures," said Gijb de Vries, leader of the Liberals. "Now it is the time for Parliament to respond."

Mr. Santer's key gesture was his commitment to lead a European Commission panel on equal opportunity following criticism from women in Parliament of Ireland's returning commissioner, Padraig Flynn.

Mr. Santer also promised to devote special attention to human rights and Third World development and to negotiate on increasing Parliament's influence in the EU legislative process, where the commission and member states play the leading role.

Mr. Santer's presentation was overshadowed by an appearance by France's president, François Mitterrand, who turned a ritual presentation of his nation's objectives for its six-month EU presidency into an emotional farewell address.

In an often unscripted, hour-long speech, Mr. Mitterrand, 74, who has cancer and who leaves office in May, recalled his experience as a prisoner of war in Nazi Germany and urged the next generation of leaders to banish past prejudices through deeper EU integration.

"If we don't overcome that history, then we must realize that one rule will take over — nationalism and war," Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, said.



Jacques Santer, left, with several prospective commission members Tuesday at the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

## Paris Now Urges Algiers to Talk With Militants

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — France appears to have nudged the Algerian military government, which it has consistently supported, to engage the militant Islamic opposition in a peaceful discussion on ending the three-year civil war.

A statement Monday from France's Foreign Ministry called upon "all actors in Algerian political life" to follow up on proposals advanced last week in Rome by eight Algerian opposition parties as a way out of the conflict that has taken 30,000 lives. The fighting began after the Algerian government

canceled parliamentary elections that the Islamic movement had been expected to win.

France appeared noncommittal last week about the Rome conference, saying only that a peaceful solution to the conflict in Algeria was desirable. France has so far supported the Algerian government's policy of "total eradication" of the groups carrying out the violence.

Italy, Germany, Spain and the United States supported the proposals of the Rome meeting, which included representatives of the Islamic Salvation Front, the main Muslim opposition group in Algeria.

The nuances of the French position are closely watched by Algeria, a former colony whose government continues to depend on France for financial and political support as well as military aid in fighting the fundamentalist insurgency.

The French position has been hotly debated within the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur. The statement Monday is very likely to temper the Algerian government's harsh reaction to the Rome meeting.

The Algerian groups at that meeting called for a cease-fire preceded by the release of

10,000 political prisoners, most of them allied with the Islamic Salvation Front. They also proposed forming a transitional national unity government to prepare new elections.

The Algerian government rejected the proposals. France's statement on Monday emphasized that all parties in the Algerian political arena, including Muslim militants, must play a role in ending the conflict.

While it stopped short of mentioning the Islamic Front by name, it indicates a change in the French attitude that the Muslim movement was advocating violent solutions.

## Ireland, Nation of Pubs, Debates Stiffer Drunken Driving Law

By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

GLENCELEEN, Ireland — The Irish, often stereotyped as a nation of alcohol-fueled tipsy paddies, are engaged in a countrywide debate over the blessing of drink versus the curse of driving home and being nailed by police officers enforcing the tough new drunken driving law.

The emotional dialogue is filling newspapers, television screens, living rooms and, of course, most of the country's 10,200 pubs.

The new law, in effect since early last month, limits the legal amount of alcohol in a driver's blood to 80 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood, bringing it close to European averages. Before, the limit was 100 milligrams.

The penalties are tougher under the new law. A person caught driving in violation of the law is subject to a \$1,500 fine, prohibited from driving for two years and compelled to retake a driving test.

The law's supporters point out that it will save lives, but opponents say the law is a draconian intrusion into every Irishman's traditional right to "have a drop taken," as they say here, particularly in pubs, the center of social life in much of Ireland.

"In rural Ireland, most things revolve around the pub and local post offices, and that's the way we've socialized for the last 500 years," said Tony McMahon, the owner of Fox's Pub, a large traditional drinking place in the mountains 12 miles southeast of Dublin.

Mr. McMahon and his wife, Geraldine, estimate that they have lost 20 percent of their business because of the law. He contended that "social life has come to a standstill in rural areas" like Glencullen, where Fox's sits on a mountainside.

Mrs. McMahon spoke bitterly of the man who was minister of environment when the law was passed, saying that if he "had even a lick of intelligence he would know that speed is what kills people, not a few drinks."

"If they did with speeding laws what they did with drinks, they would save more lives," she said.

The government takes about \$1.5 billion a year in alcohol taxes, and opponents of the new law contend that it will mean lost revenue and lost employment for those who make and sell alcoholic drinks in Ireland.

But supporters say that the lower limits are already saving lives, and government officials,

who supported the law because they felt it was the right thing to do, say they will not back down on the new limits.

The Reverend Bernard McGuirk, a Jesuit who is director of the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association, reflects the government's view. "When people were on horseback and donkeys, there wasn't the same need for care on the roads," he said in an interview in his office in Dublin. "Now we're bringing ourselves into line with Europe."

Although the pub is often at the center of social life in Ireland, statistics contradict the stereotype of the Irish as heavy drinkers. Father McGuckian said a 1994 survey by his organization indicated that 33 percent of the population were teetotalers. European Union figures for 1991 indicate that the Irish consume the equivalent of about 2.3 gallons of pure alcohol a year, lower than in all member countries except Britain and approximately the same as in the United States.

But alcoholism here is a serious problem, with consumption rising among women and teenagers, producing some 150,000 alcoholics in a population of 3.5 million.

The argument about the new law is raging in

the pages of the nation's highly respected daily, the Irish Times. One columnist who opposes the new limit, Nuala O'Faolain, wrote that "going to the pub is an assertion of personal autonomy, and part of that is leaving the pub when you want to."

But Michael Finlan, the paper's correspondent in largely rural western Ireland, wrote: "The new drink-driving law, which has brought Ireland's booze levels into line with sadder standards, has spawned a lot of silly talk about the social fabric of rural Ireland being torn apart for want of just one more drink for the road." An Irish Times editorial referred to "doubtful arguments about the life style of rural-dwellers."

Generally, Ireland's political leaders over the years have set a good example on drinking, but through the serious debate there is room for amusing stories about famous drinkers.

Perhaps Dublin's favorite drinking-at-the-wheel story is told about a former prime minister, who was stopped by a police officer for going the wrong way on a one-way street.

"Didn't you see the arrows?" said the police officer. "Arrows?" said the prime minister. "I didn't even see the Indians!"

## Singapore Court Fines IHT and American Professor

Reuters

SINGAPORE — A Singapore court fined an American professor and officials of the International Herald Tribune on Tuesday after finding them guilty of contempt for a published article.

High Court Justice Goh Joon Seng announced the fines in a contempt case about an opinion-page article published on Oct. 7 in the IHT that criticized unidentified Asian judiciaries.

"I find all five respondents guilty of contempt by way of scandalizing the Singapore judiciary," he told the court.

Justice Goh said he had "no doubt" the offending passage "referred to, and was intended by [its author] Christopher Lingle to refer to Singapore."

Mr. Lingle, a former teacher at the National University of Singapore who quit his job and returned to the United States last October, did not return to face charges and was fined 10,000 Singapore dollars (\$6,900).

Michael Richardson, the IHT's Asia editor who edited the article, was fined 5,000 Singapore dollars. Richard McClean, the newspaper's Paris-based publisher, was fined 2,500 Singapore dollars. The local distributor, International Herald Tribune (Singapore), and the printer, Singapore Press Holdings, were each fined 1,500 Singapore dollars.

The five defendants were also ordered to pay costs.

At issue was Mr. Lingle's reference to "intolerant regimes in the region," some of which, he wrote, relied "upon a compliant judiciary to bankrupt opposition politicians," according to testimony read aloud in court.

Government prosecutors said that was a slur aimed at Singapore, whose ruling party politicians are well known for suing opposition figures for defamation.

"The court has found that part of the criticisms could be

taken to refer to Singapore and that, so taken, it attacks the integrity of the Singapore judiciary, something that the paper never meant to do," Mr. McClean told reporters after the verdict.

"The International Herald Tribune, as the leading international newspaper, sees the publication of opinion pieces reflecting all points of view as an important part of its role," he said, "but it recognizes that it has to have regard to the laws of the country in which it circulates."

The verdict was delivered after Singapore's attorney general, Chan Sek Keong, asked for "deterrent" fines in his final statement.

The attorney general said the case was never about free speech or intimidation, but about protecting the reputation of the city state's judiciary.

"This case has been reported as the action taken by me to suppress freedom of speech," Mr. Chan said.

"Lingle sees it as an attempt to intimidate him," the attorney general continued. "It is nothing of the kind. He has simply committed contempt of court

by alleging the Singapore judiciary is compliant."

He said fines in other Singapore media contempt cases since 1975 — which ranged from 1,000 Singapore dollars to 6,000 Singapore dollars — were "completely unrealistic."

"Nothing seems to deter certain people from disparaging the court," Mr. Chan said. "Any fine should be a deterrent fine."

In Singapore's most recent contempt case against the media, in 1991, the editor of the Asian Wall Street Journal was fined 4,000 Singapore dollars, the proprietors 4,000 Singapore dollars and the publisher 1,000 Singapore dollars. The printer and distributor escaped fines but had to pay costs.

Mr. Chan urged that the printer and distributor in the IHT case be fined. "They know the business that they're in," he said.

He rejected Mr. Richardson's defense that he assumed Mr. Lingle was writing about China. "Mr. Richardson's explanation is an Alice in Wonderland explanation of why he believed the passage only referred to China, not Singapore," he said.

## Catholicism's Burst of Beatification In Papua New Guinea, Pope Blesses Layman to Bolster Faith

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — The Pope and his prelates were red to denote the blood of martyrs. The warriors wore paint and feathers to show respect for the dead.

And between them they blessed the bones of Peter To Rot, a martyr in these Melanesian parts, in a rite that has become one of the most distinctive of John Paul II's papacy.

Since his election in 1978, the Pope has turned the acts of beatification — the precursor in Roman Catholic belief to sainthood — and canonization itself into among one of the most important ways of attempting to convince people that faith in Rome indeed has its reward in heaven.

From 1903 to 1978, seven successive popes performed 79 beatifications and 98 canonizations.

Since 1978, John Paul II has beatified 607 — including Peter To Rot, who was killed by the Japanese during World War II rather than renounce his faith — and canonized 268 saints.

In this land, where missionaries introduced Christianity only 100 years ago, and where Catholicism is challenged by

Protestant denominations, the point is clear: The blessed and the saintly are the role models for the Catholic souls the Pope is seeking to harvest.

"It is my desire and purpose," he said, "to strengthen the Christian faithful of this country as they bear witness to Jesus Christ, and to encourage them to remain ever steadfast in the Gospel which they received through the preaching of missionaries."

Most significantly, though, he sought to show Mr. To Rot as an example not of priestly celibacy but of a layman and catechist whose example of faith "will become a source of inspiration throughout the church for all who work in the lay apostolate."

At a time when the issue of priestly vocations in the Third World and elsewhere is beset by opposition to celibacy, the notion of elevating laypeople to the ranks of the blessed has a particular significance for Catholic efforts to spread the faith, often through the efforts of lay teachers.

And so, as rain and clouds from the Coral Sea shrouded Port Moresby's low hills, the Pope presided over the ceremony of beatification, with Melanesian

dancers in traditional warrior attire accompanying him and the bones of Mr. To Rot borne aloft as relics encased in a small casket on a bed of purple bougainvillea.

The blend of a ceremony devised in Europe and the totems of earlier beliefs betokened what some missionaries here depict as the sometimes uneasy coexistence of Christianity with the magic and spells of the animist beliefs that preceded it.

The ceremony in Port Moresby's Sports Ground had only one hitch that the Pope did not see: A Filipino businessman living here was detained for two hours after approaching the grounds, the police said, with a loaded pistol that the 40-year-old was licensed to carry for his own protection.

Initially, the police described his presence as a "serious threat" against the Pope.

But Assistant Commissioner Phillip Taku later said the man had told interrogators that he brought the weapon because he thought it dangerous to leave it unattended at home.

The police released him without filing charges but kept the 9mm pistol.

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# KOBE QUAKE /

## With Japan Able to Cover Cost, Markets Stay Steady Fears of a Massive Bond Sell-Off Recede

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Japanese appear to be able to pay for the damages from Tuesday's earthquake without destabilizing world financial markets, analysts report.

For years, experts have worried that one day Japanese investors would be obliged to sell some of the tens of trillions of yen's worth of foreign bonds and stocks they own to finance the cost of earthquake repairs.

The potential for destabilizing world financial markets results from the heavy investments, mostly in bonds, that Japanese institutional investors have poured into foreign markets — not least as a means to insure themselves against the impact of a devastating earthquake at home. In recent years, heavy purchases have made the Japanese the largest single group of buyers of foreign securities.

Traders attributed some weakness in U.S. bond prices in early European trading to fears about possible selling from Japan. Subsequently, bond prices eased in New York, but traders said that this was mostly in reaction to U.S. economic data indicating that the Federal Reserve Board will have to continue

increasing short-term interest rates.

The yen was little changed as traders were unsure whether even a moderate repair of cash from the sale of foreign securities might not cause the yen to move up.

Stock prices in Tokyo declined 0.46 percent, to close at 19,241.31, down 89.85 points.

Analysts said big increases in the shares of construction companies offset losses registered by the big insurance companies.

Although analysts insist that it is still too early to estimate the extent of the damage and the likely repair cost, they report that initial indications are that the severe earthquake was not such a blow as to be catastrophic.

Brendan Brown, London-based analyst at Mitsubishi Finance International, estimated that a catastrophic event "would knock out 10 to 20 percent of the nation's productive capacity."

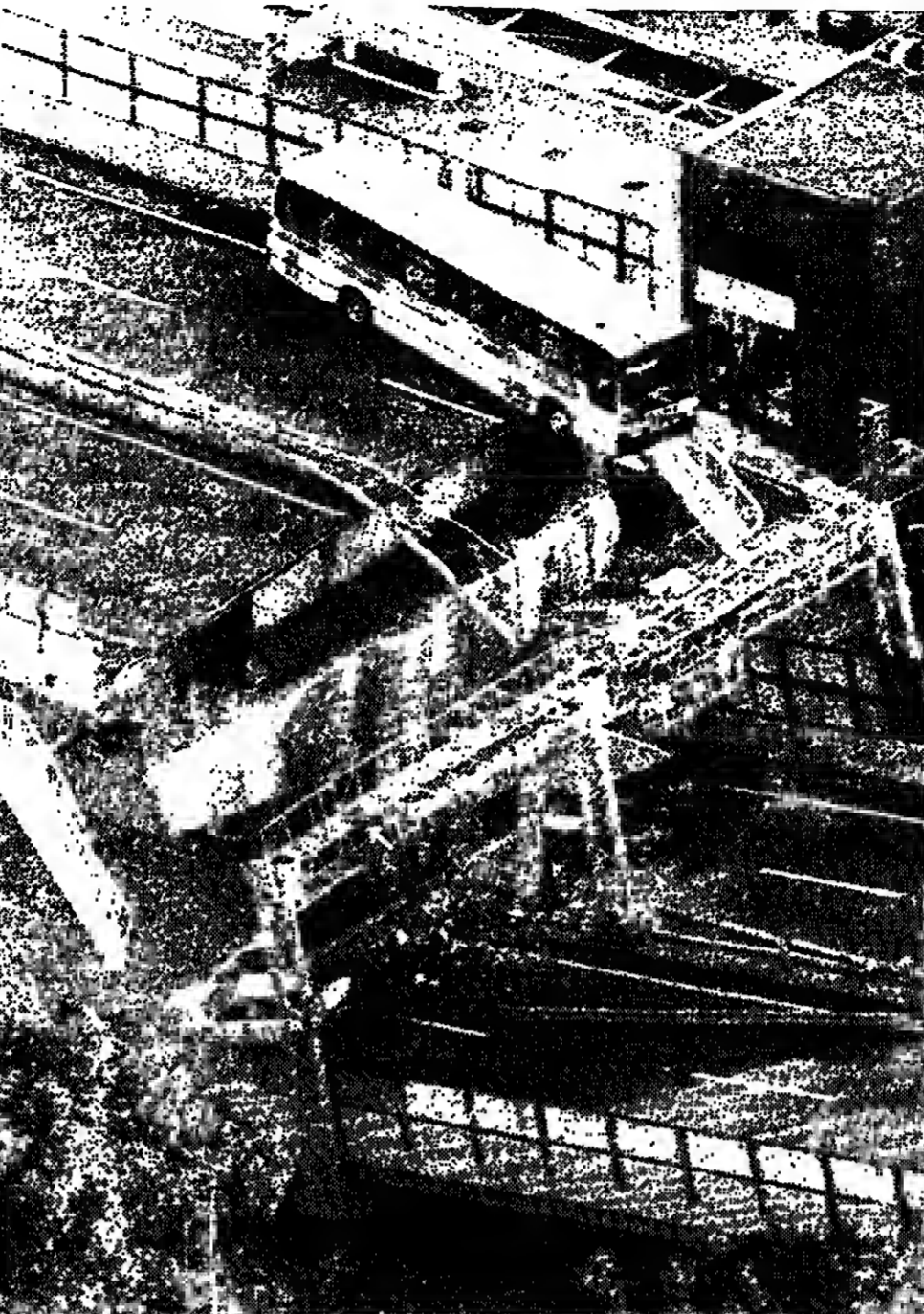
With Japan's annual gross domestic product estimated at 450 trillion yen (\$4.5 trillion), the earthquake's damage would have to exceed 45 trillion yen by Mr. Brown's estimate before international markets would need to worry.

Juichi Wako, London-based economist at Nomura Research, noted that the area where the quake struck accounts for about 13 percent of Japan's GDP. His initial assessment of the cost to repair damage is some 5 trillion yen, about 1 percent of the gross domestic product.

As of last September, the latest period for which statistics are available, Japanese institutional investors held a total of some 32 trillion yen in foreign securities — both equities and bonds.

The foreign securities holdings of casualty insurers — who presumably are most at risk from the earthquake — totaled some 3.8 trillion yen last September, Mr. Brown estimated that about 90 percent of their holdings would have been invested in bonds, of which no more than 40 percent would have been placed in bonds of the U.S. government and its agencies.

Analysts at J.P. Morgan estimated the amount of outstanding U.S. government and agency bonds at \$4.5 trillion, and the government itself estimated last June that nonbank foreign investors held some \$633 billion of U.S. government debt.



A bus balancing precariously Tuesday over a collapsed section of highway in Kobe.

## Strong Aftershocks For the Economy

### The Short-Term Devastation Could Give Way to Some Gains

TOKYO — Japan's economy, struggling to get back into gear after its longest postwar recession, is likely to get a small boost as the government invests to reconstruct areas devastated by Tuesday's earthquake, economists said.

But in the short term, they said, the cost in lives, transport links and other assets is bound to depress the economy of the hard-hit Kansai region, which produces about one-eighth of the nation's output.

But over the long term, the disaster could accelerate government spending, not only in areas affected by the earthquake but across a country whose infrastructure remains far behind the standard of other developed nations.

"It's going to hinder production dramatically for a few months," said Kenneth Courtis, senior economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Asia. "But I don't think it will be a depressant. Quite the opposite. Longer term it will lead to tremendous political momentum for renovation of infrastructure."

The full financial cost of the earthquake will not be known for days. But preliminary estimates ranged upwards of 1 trillion yen (\$10 billion).

"You're talking some tens of a percent of gross domestic product that will have to be spent to rebuild, maybe over a couple of years," Peter Morgan, chief economist at Merrill Lynch Japan Inc., told Reuters. "There will be some disruption of production facilities," he said, "but it is positive for GDP because you get extra spending."

Japan's chief cabinet secretary, Kozo Igarashi, said the government would provide financial assistance once an assessment was completed.

The Finance Ministry said that government-affiliated banks would extend low-interest loans to earthquake victims.

Some of the short-term consequences were immediately clear with terminals at the Kobe port, Japan's second largest, inoperable. Shipping lines were considering sending ships to alternative ports in Japan.

Plants across the region also came to a halt. Kobe Steel Ltd. ceased operation at two major steelworks. Daihatsu Motor Co. stopped production at two factories. At least two oil refineries and several oil processing units were shut down, according to news reports.

These plants could be back in operation soon and, in any event, economists said the lost capacity would have little impact on prices in an economy already burdened with excess capacity of 6 percent to 7 percent.

Although the economic effects of wrecked bridges and railroads will last longer, the financing of reconstruction will not present a problem for banks that have been struggling to find borrowers.

"There is sufficient liquidity in Japan to fund reconstruction," said Don Kimball, senior economist at Mitsubishi Bank.

Longer term, there is the possibility that public demands for improvements in infrastructure will grow more ardent. Damage was far greater than experts had predicted for an earthquake of 7.2 magnitude, raising doubts about the quality of construction and maintenance of key facilities.

Experts were already calling for nationwide checks on the bullet train and expressway systems. Discoveries of systematic inadequacies could force the government to increase general funding for infrastructure, something the Finance Ministry has resisted.

"The public reaction," Mr. Courtis said, "may give Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama enough gumption to lean on the Finance Ministry to increase spending." — STEVEN BRULL

## Just the First in Series of Jolts? Quake May Be Triggering 'Other Movements'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Even as Japan struggled to cope with the strong earthquake that shattered Kobe, seismologists warned Tuesday that more powerful jolts could be on the way.

"The movement of active faults like this one would trigger other movements," said Kazuo Oike, a Kyoto University seismologist. "We might face similar major quakes."

In the weeks before the earthquake early Tuesday morning, Japan had had an unusual amount of seismic activity. Most of the quakes were in the northern part of the country.

The last big quake in western Japan, in 1946, measured 8.0 on the open-ended Richter scale

and killed more than 1,300 people. The region around Osaka and Kobe had been nearly free of quakes for some 40 years.

That changed with Tuesday's quake, which measured 7.2. Experts said more violent tremors might be in store.

Mr. Oike said the quake marked the start of a seismically active phase that could last two or three decades. In the short term, he said, big aftershocks are likely to shake the region around Kobe for the next several months at least.

"Stress has been building up for some 40 years," he said, "and there is still a lot left."

Some seismologists say they think a quake of magnitude 8 or so is likely to occur in the area about every century.

Kiyo Mogi, chairman of a government earthquake prediction center in Tokyo, said it would probably be decades before a really huge quake struck the Pacific coast of west-central Japan. But the intervening dormant period could see a series of shocks there, of which Tuesday's was the first.

In the initial aftermath of the quake, more than 500 aftershocks rattled the region around Kobe, 430 kilometers (270 miles) southwest of Tokyo. Katsuyuki Abe of Tokyo University's Seismology Institute said aftershocks with a magnitude of greater than 6 could strike in coming weeks.

As bad as the destruction was in Kobe, observers were quick to point out how much worse a similar magnitude quake in the capital would be. Kobe has a population of 1.4 million; 12 million people live in Tokyo.

"If a similar earthquake had hit Tokyo, it would be much more disastrous," Toshiyuki Katada, a Musashi Tech University geology professor, said. "It's unimaginable. What we observed today is a miniature version of what might happen in a possible giant quake in Tokyo."

Japan is unusually prone to earthquakes because it is situated at the meeting point of two tectonic plates, huge slabs that make up the earth's crust. Here, geologists say, the Philippine Sea plate is trying to force its way under the Eurasian plate.

## First Bullet Trains Had Not Yet Rolled

TOKYO — When the earthquake struck central Japan, the bullet trains in Japan Rail's fleet were still waiting silently in their sheds early Tuesday morning.

Fourteen minutes after the 5:46 A.M. quake, the first Shinkansen was scheduled to leave Shin-Osaka station and would soon have been hurtling west toward Kobe at up to 230 kilometers an hour (140 miles an hour).

The tracks it was due to run on are laid on overhead railroads, 40 meters (130 feet) or so above ground that includes densely populated residential districts.

The earthquake flung railway tracks to the ground at eight different places.

Railway officials said that if a fast-moving train had hit any of these sections, it would most likely have derailed and could probably have plunged onto the houses below.

"We can only speculate, but

there could have been quite a disaster," said Takahashi Nobuhara, a spokesman at Japan Rail West.

Each bullet train has up to 16 cars and a total capacity of

1,300 passengers. The trains have maintained a perfect safety record since they started operating in 1964.

No train-related casualties have been reported so far.

## U.S. Experts Are On Way As Clinton Lends a Hand

NORTHBRIDGE, California — President Bill Clinton, marking the one-year anniversary of a deadly earthquake in Northridge, California, on Tuesday ordered a high-level delegation to Japan to help it cope with the "extraordinary fury" of its quake.

Mr. Clinton said he ordered officials from both the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Transportation Department to travel to Japan.

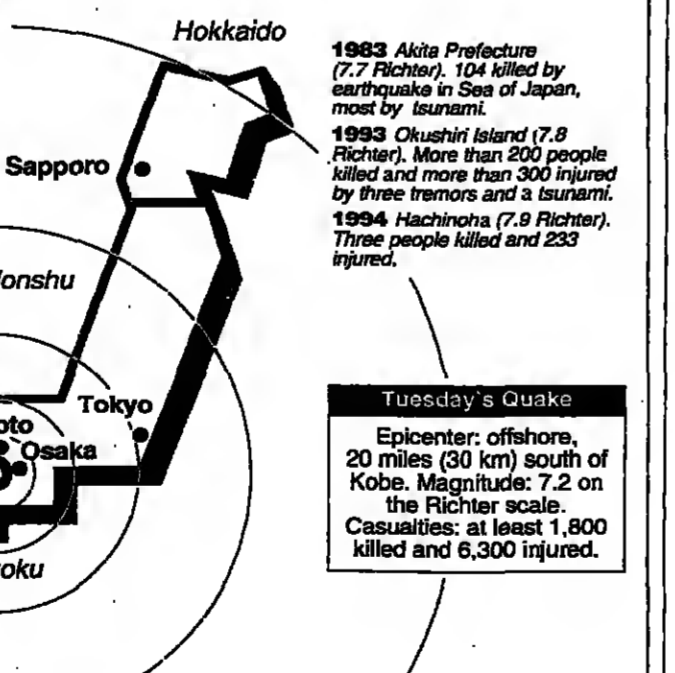
General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is already in Japan and has promised U.S. military support, Mr. Clinton said.

The Northridge earthquake killed 61 people, injured at least 9,000 and caused \$20 billion in property damage.

(AP, Reuters)

## Major Earthquakes in Japan

- 1909 Anagawa, central Japan, 6.8 on the Richter scale, 41 people killed.
- 1914 Senpoku, northern Japan (7.1 Richter), 94 people killed.
- 1923 Kanto Plain (7.9 Richter). Fires after this earthquake killed about 140,000 people in Tokyo and Yokohama.
- 1925 Kita Tojima, western Japan (6.6 Richter), 428 people killed.
- 1927 Kita Tango, western Japan (7.3 Richter), 2,935 people killed.
- 1930 Kita Izu, west of Tokyo (7.3 Richter), 272 killed.
- 1933 Miyagi Prefecture (8.1 Richter). A tsunami, or huge oceanic wave, killed 3,064 people.
- 1943 Tottori, western Japan (7.2 Richter), 1,063 people killed.
- 1944 Higashi Nankai, central Japan (7.9 Richter). Tsunami and initial shock killed 998 people.
- 1945 Mikawa, central Japan (6.8 Richter), 1,961 people killed.
- 1946 Nankai, off central Japan (8.0 Richter). Widespread damage from central Japan to Kyushu, 1,330 people killed.
- 1948 Fuku, central Japan (7.1 Richter), 3,780 people killed.
- 1958 Tokachi, northern Japan (7.9 Richter), 52 people killed.
- 1974 Izu, west of Tokyo (6.9 Richter), 38 people killed.



## Toll on Cultural Monuments Is Heavy

TOKYO — The earthquake that hit Kobe and other Japanese cities Tuesday has taken a heavy toll on cultural monuments.

Japan's ancient imperial capital of Kyoto, 90 kilometers (55 miles) east of Kobe, was badly hit, damaging irreplaceable national treasures.

Kyoto was the capital of Japan and home to the country's emperors for over 1,000 years, until 1869. Ancient temples, shrines and other historical treasures attract about 20 million visitors each year.

Three wooden Buddha statues in Koryuji Temple — dat-

ing back to the early years of the Heian Era, which began in 794 — were broken after being dislodged by the tremors, a monk at the temple said.

Tiles fell off the roof of Toji Temple, which has been designated a site of world cultural heritage.

Part of the halo of six Buddha statues was damaged at Seiryogi Temple, also regarded as an important national treasure.

Several stone lanterns in the garden of Nishi-Honganji Temple toppled, while cracks appeared in the walls of the Tenryuji and Daigoji temples.

At Sanjusangendo Temple,

four of its famous 1,001 Senju Kannon statues were left tilted.

The earthquake also damaged the wooden structures of Tofukuji, Rokuharamitsuiji, Kodaiji and Ninnaji temples.

In neighboring Nara Prefecture, at least one Buddha statue and two ancient lanterns collapsed at Horyuji Temple, said

to be the oldest wooden structure in the world. Horyuji was built in 607 by Shotoku Taishi, a crown prince.

In Kobe, hardest-hit by the earthquake, the Ikuta Jinja Shinto shrine was all but destroyed. Its torii gateway and stone garden lanterns collapsed.

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— hand delivery S.Kr.	3,500	26	1,900	
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# Herald Tribune

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## The Chechnya Choice

At some point the disproportionate and indiscriminate air power and artillery fire that Russia has continued to pour on Grozny's undermanned and underarmed defenders is bound to enable the attackers to prevail. But even then the Chechens, not for the first time hardened in combat against Russian might, may well be of a mind to carry on armed resistance indefinitely. In short, there will be a continuing requirement for a political settlement between the government in Moscow and the Chechnya independence forces. It is vastly to Russia's advantage to bring about that result sooner rather than later and in a manner that allows it to shrink its dilemma in Chechnya to manageable dimensions and to move on from its disastrous performance in this round.

For a while it seemed conceivable that a Russian-declared temporary cease-fire might take hold. But the Russians foolishly insisted on terms reflecting a victory that Moscow is far from winning either on the battlefield or in broader Russian or international opinion. No doubt the Chechens are difficult interlocutors. But President Boris Yeltsin badly needs to demonstrate, to all his audiences, that he can shape an acceptable political space for people who are

rebels but who, he continues to insist, remain citizens of Russia. This is the sensible objective for a multinational state that must expect further challenges from within its broad borders. Only by working out terms with the Chechens can Mr. Yeltsin even start to restore some of the standing that this crisis has cost him in Russia and abroad.

Eager to recoup, the Russian government made known on Monday that it had invited Bill Clinton to a Moscow summit in May. Better a summit with the Chechen leader Dzhokhar Dudayev in January. This is the message Secretary of State Warren Christopher ought to be conveying to his Russian counterpart.

There are signs that Mr. Yeltsin's Russian rivals have used his discomfiture to undercut the process of reform. That in turn would undercut the whole basis, substantive as well as political, on which successive American administrations have pursued a policy of deep engagement with the post-Communist Russian leadership. A marked abridgment of that policy now becomes a possible result of the battlefield outrages and the political myopia of the Yeltsin leadership. It falls to President Yeltsin to keep that from happening.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Get Serious About the United Nations' Next 50 Years

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Some bad angel arranged that the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, which should be the occasion for clear thinking about what kind of institution the world needs for the next 50 years, would be the year when the Washington vogue is United Nations-bashing, slashing spending on anything foreign, and, among the newcomers especially, an indifference to America's role in the world.

This year will see a flood of studies and commission reports on reinventing the United Nations that will have a common thrust: that demands on it will inevitably grow because of more threats and needs that governments cannot address on their own. The clash with Washington's inclination could not be more stark.

The United Nations was created to deal with threats to the peace from states acting against other states. It was conceived as an institution of, by and for governments. In the next 40 years it ran a dozen peacekeeping missions; seven major arms control treaties were negotiated under its auspices. But the founders' ambitions in the security sphere were hamstrung by the Cold War standoff. Meanwhile, the organization gradually turned into something different.

Among its accomplishments, it managed the transformation of colonies into countries, applied sanctions in South Africa and Rhodesia, stimulated economic recovery and monetary stability and extraordinary growth in the developing

world through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It built global cooperation on weather monitoring and prediction, created the International Atomic Energy Agency to contain the nuclear genie, wiped out smallpox, made international air travel and ocean shipping safe and possible, and allocated communication bandwidths to avoid global cacophony.

By the fall of the Berlin Wall, the United Nations was less a peacekeeper than a vital housekeeper for a more crowded, more interdependent world.

Since 1990, the institution has changed again. The peacekeeping role has exploded — more was spent in 1993 than in the previous 48 years. So has refugee and humanitarian support. The press and the public, writes former Undersecretary-General Brian Urquhart, increasingly think of the United Nations as a present or potential world police force and humanitarian rescue service, an "embryonic public-service sector of a world community that does not yet exist." Oddly, given Washington's rhetoric, American public support for the United Nations in this guise has never been stronger.

And for the future? Peacekeeper, housekeeper, global social safety net or all three? How much can the United Nations do? What must succeed, and what could be done by others? If more

will be asked of the system than there are funds to support, what must be closed down, shrunk or allowed to fail?

Can an institution that must beg rather than tax, and accept whatever governments choose to send for its staff, ever run effectively? In a world where governments are no longer the only international actors, should the United Nations make more room for nongovernmental organizations, business and the other voices, and if so, how?

Those who believe that the peacekeeping role is the United Nations' sine qua non spend time pondering who should sit on the Security Council, the creation of a UN voluntary force, or how, at least, to put in place a staff authority capable of planning and deploying military missions in unfriendly environments so that the response to every crisis need not be built from scratch.

For those who see the greater threats coming from state failures rather than state actions, and from the combined effects of poverty, joblessness, environmental decline and a billion more people each decade, the focus is not the Security Council but the Economic and Social Council and how to meld the dozens of UN agencies, now funded and run as independent fiefdoms, into a coordinated whole.

The balance between the effort and funds devoted to emergencies versus those targeted to long-term development is also an increasingly urgent matter. The waste, fraud and abuse types have

a long agenda. The United States has spent inordinate energy forcing an inspector general's office down the United Nations' throat, but what really matters for starting the institution down a new management path will be the clout of the next secretary-general.

Among those mentioned for the post, the Canadian businessman Maurice Strong asserts that the United Nations "could work better than it does today with less than half as many people." After years spent in various UN jobs and having cut a quarter of the work force as CEO of Ontario Hydro, North America's largest utility, Mr. Strong has reason to be taken seriously.

In contrast to this long agenda, Washington's interest is largely confined to the cost of UN dues (currently less than 1 percent of the defense budget for everything, including peacekeeping) and the command arrangements for U.S. troops in multinational missions. Although important, neither comes close to the choices that will determine whether the United Nations serves global (or long-term U.S.) needs in the coming half-century.

A deep ambivalence over whether the United States wants a strong and effective United Nations (Americans would prefer unilateral solutions, but know that they cannot afford them) has so far kept it away from a now pressing consideration of what the world needs a global body for and how to manage and pay for it.

The Washington Post.

## Business on Welfare

Republicans will have to cut more than \$1 trillion out of the U.S. federal budget over seven years in order to pay for their promise to cut taxes and balance the budget. If Social Security and defense are exempted, as many Republican leaders insist, that means that the remaining programs must be cut by 30 to 40 percent.

This beaureaucratic pledge, if fulfilled, will wreck government programs, good and bad. The damage could be mitigated by requiring defense to absorb its fair share of the cuts, and by eliminating the huge, unjustified federal subsidies and tax breaks doled out every year to wealthy companies and other special interests.

Republicans have already declared war on Aid to Dependent Children and other forms of welfare — including food stamps, housing assistance and child nutrition — that cost about \$50 billion a year. Secretary of Labor Robert Reich challenges them to go after another form of welfare, equally large or larger, which he mockingly labels "Aid to Dependent Corporations." Corporate welfare, according to a meticulous although partial list drawn up by the Democratic Leadership Council, exceeds \$40 billion a year. The Leadership Council estimates that a thorough search would turn up between \$60 billion and \$75 billion a year.

That pile of wasteful giveaways should provide plump pickings for John Kasich, the forthright head of the House Budget Committee, and other Republican budget cutters. By going after corporate welfare they can invest more in training, education, infrastructure and scientific research as well as preserve help for the needy even as they proceed with their frenzied attack on federal spending.

Some handouts are justified. Government should underwrite basic research, for example in biotechnology or materials science, that has the potential to enrich society even if any one company is

unlikely to translate its discovery into large profits. Government also has a responsibility to provide housing and health care to the poor. But a quick scan of the federal budget shows scores of subsidies that amount to little more than payback to politically powerful constituents.

A Leadership Council think tank lists 68 tax and spending programs that cost more than \$40 billion a year but which, it argues, do little to benefit the economy. A few items on the list can be defended, but most cannot.

For example, taxpayers spend billions subsidizing the sale of food to foreigners (to bail out growers) and of timber (to bail out loggers). Washington pays dairy farmers and sugar growers to keep prices high and pays oil companies to drill hard-to-reach wells. Congress subsidizes private utilities that serve rural areas long after electrification of those areas, the original purpose of the program, has been achieved.

None of the beneficiaries of these federal handouts will relinquish their subsidies without a ferocious fight. The Leadership Council proposes that a commission be set up, similar to the one that recommended which military bases to close, to draw up a plan to cut corporate welfare, which Congress would then vote upon without amendment. Even without such a commission, the Republican Party promises to bring to a vote a menu of cuts which, as Mr. Kasich has promised, exempts "no federal program, agency or department." But the Republicans seem allergic to closing corporate loopholes.

The Republican Party owes America more than budget balancing and tax cuts. Despite its anti-welfare rhetoric, it has a duty to protect vulnerable minorities. It must invest in the economy. It must not sacrifice one set of welfare recipients while protecting the fortunes of another.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Dignified Memorial

With the year 2000 now in sight, it is clear that the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. was the most important public figure to emerge from the Deep South in the 20th century. He was not simply a regional figure, of course. By destroying segregation in his home territory, he redefined America's approach to human rights and released political energies that have touched citizens as far away as China and South Africa.

But great leaders leave personal as well as global histories. They belong to the family of humanity, but their individual families can be battered cruelly in the conflicts that swirl around such leaders. This was the case with the family of Martin Luther King's role model, Mahatma Gandhi, and it is also the case with the King family.

Mr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, has conducted her life with dignity and with true dedication to the causes and people championed by her husband. But sadly, she and her children are now engaged in a needless and damaging battle with the National Park Service over the administration of Mr. King's boyhood home and the surrounding neighborhood in Atlanta, known as the King Historic District.

Relations between residents of the neighborhood and the Martin Luther King Jr. Center, where the civil rights

leader is buried, have often been tense. Now many of Mr. King's allies in the civil rights movement are offended by a plan being pushed by Mr. King's son, Dexter, to build a Disney-style theme park under the auspices of the for-profit King family estate. This plan's strong whiff of commercialism offends the dignity of the crusade that Mr. King led and for which he was martyred.

The National Park Service's preference for traditional memorial sites and museums, like the successful civil rights museum in Birmingham, makes sense. The Park Service, for its part, needs to be sensitive to King family concerns that Mr. King's message not be homogenized and robbed of its radical nature. Federal authorities should also keep in mind that existing facilities would not exist without Mrs. King's initial efforts.

That said, common sense militates against the flashy approach. Just as the Disney organization was wrong in its plan to build a theme park on balled ground in Virginia, the King family is misguided in its attempt to build a \$60 million high-tech tourist attraction along Atlanta's "Sweet Auburn" Avenue. The South's great movement and its great leader deserve a dignified memorial in keeping with the grandeur of their accomplishments.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Expand NATO Only When and If the Russians Make It Necessary

By Michael E. Brown

This is the second of two articles.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The West must not be sanguine about Russia's imperialistic history, its aggressive policies today in the Caucasus in particular, or the prospects for democracy in Russia. It is entirely possible that Russia will embark on an expansionist course in Europe in the future. But it is also possible that Russia will continue to evolve in benign ways. It would be the height of folly for the West to undermine this process.

NATO policy should be designed to deal with both these problems. It should guard against the possibility of Russian aggression, while maximizing the prospects for political reform in Russia.

NATO expansion should therefore be tied to strategic circumstances. If Russia takes steps to threaten Central Europe militarily, then NATO should offer membership to as many states in the region as possible.

NATO should declare that it will expand if necessary, but that it will not expand until strategic circumstances call for that step.

This would give Russia's leaders a powerful incentive to pursue benign policies toward its neighbors in the West.

Some of the steps that should trigger NATO expansion include: Russian withdrawal from the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty; a buildup of Russian conventional forces near neighboring states in the West; the use of military threats against any neighboring state; discontinuation of the denuclearization process; violation of the Russian pledge to respect Ukraine's sovereignty; absorption of Ukraine or Belarus into the Russian Federation; or transformation of the Commonwealth of Independent States into a federal entity.

The European Union also has a role to play in protecting Central Europe from Russian aggression. If Russia tries to establish a sphere of influence in Central Europe, it will probably rely on political and economic instruments

of leverage; blatant military aggression would ruin Moscow's relations with the West and precipitate the same sort of military confrontation that drove it into bankruptcy during the Cold War.

NATO membership will not insulate Central European states from Russian political and economic machinations. Should Russia embark on this course, the key to safeguarding these states would be integrating them into the West European economic system and the European Union. This would reduce their economic and political vulnerability.

The European Union, moreover, is the key to addressing intra-state and intraregional problems in Central and Eastern Europe. NATO does not have the means to address the political and economic roots of ethnic conflicts. For example, nor does it have the political and economic levers needed to contain intraregional conflicts once they get under way.

The European Union is better positioned in both respects.

By outlining a course for bringing Central and East European states into the fold, it will give potential members powerful incentives to protect minority rights, embrace democratic reforms and conduct their internal and external affairs peacefully.

In short, NATO should be the ultimate guarantor of Central and East European security as far as external threats — Russian aggression — is concerned. And the European Union should be the key to promoting stability within the region itself. NATO should expand if circumstances demand. The European Union should expand as quickly as it can.

Some will argue that this course is too risky, that NATO will lack the will to extend membership when push comes to shove. This argument cannot be dismissed lightly.

The problem of making a decision on expansion in the face of Russian aggression can be minimized if steps are taken to devel-

op and sustain a consensus within the alliance while relations with Moscow are on a cooperative footing. The key will be coming to an understanding within the alliance that threatening Russian actions will require a military response from the West — expansion of the NATO alliance.

In the end, I have more faith in NATO's ability to act decisively when vital interests are threatened than in Russia's ability to accept provocation without retaliation. NATO should adopt a nuanced strategy that maximizes the West's chances of seeing a new security order develop in Europe and guards against the possibility of Russian belligerence.

The writer is a senior fellow and editor of *International Security* at the Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University. This comment, which he contributed to the *International Herald Tribune*, is adapted from an article in the forthcoming issue of *Survival*, the journal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

## The West Has Strong Reasons to Push for a Chechnya Settlement

By Susan Eisenhower

CHEVY CHASE, Maryland

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Yegorov said on Russian television last week that aerial reconnaissance had identified four nuclear missile silos near the Chechen town of Bamut. He vowed to gather all the facts but said he doubted that nuclear missiles were still in them — despite an earlier claim by Chechen officials that they could probably gain access to the secret base of Bamut, where they said 24 nuclear warheads are located.

Boris Yeltsin's ill-advised adventure in Chechnya comes as a jarring reminder that war has broken out in one of the world's nuclear powers. The military campaign, launched to maintain the integrity of the Russian Federation, not only threatens economic

and democratic reform in Russia, it jeopardizes the security of the international community as well.

For all the long-stated concern about the possibility of chaos in one of the world's largest nuclear arsenals, it is amazing that the United States has not vigorously demanded the initiation of a peace process, from Day One. Since the intractable conflict began, very little, if any, creative thought has been given to how to resolve the crisis, yet so much depends on it.

To be successful it will be necessary to review the Bolshevik-Stalinist federation framework, now in use in Russia, and find a way to recognize Chechnya's historic claims within the context of a re-

sponsive democratic federation. Chechen grievances must be considered. Otherwise any settlement, or "solution" without justice, will ensure that there will never be peace in the region again.

It is no good to try to wish Chechnya's independence spirit away. It was forged by more than a century of bloodshed and bitter repression.

In the 1830s, Russia launched a campaign to conquer the Muslim mountain people as a strategic trophy in its regional competition with Turkey. Chechnya held out against the Russian incursion for almost 30 years, finally succumbing in 1859. In the intervening years, Moscow made good use of Chechnya's oil reserves, depleting

its largest deposits by the time Stalin deported almost the entire nation to Central Asia, during World War II.

Today practically every Chechen born before 1957, when they returned to their homeland, has lived in exile. It is not surprising that this homogeneous republic, with deep roots in Islam, has an almost genetic distrust of Russia.

The opening for independence came with the collapse of the Soviet Union, and Chechnya made its move, much like the non-Russian republics. No longer a Russian enclave, now with a "foreign" Georgian border, it resisted participation in negotiations on the Russian Federation Treaty and refused to participate in the Russian constitutional referendum. Today the Chechens see themselves as pummeled for their failure to comply with the laws of a country they left before it existed, punished for defying a constitution they never adopted.

If Russia wins this war, and it is hard to believe that it won't eventually, the only way Moscow will be able to bring about order in the region is again to ruthlessly suppress the Chechen people.

Some way out of the deadlock must be found. A protracted conflict promises to destroy Russian economic reform efforts and perhaps even its democratic gains. It could also seriously undermine Russia's relations with its other Muslim minorities, bringing more tension between the Christian and Muslim worlds, already exacerbated by the Bosnian conflict.

The best hope for ending the bloodshed and indiscriminate destruction is to use leverage with

Moscow to insist on the imposition of a peace process. Recently, Nursultan Nazarbayev, president of Kazakhstan, phoned Mr. Yeltsin and volunteered to serve as an intermediary. Mr. Nazarbayev is ideal for this purpose.

President of a country that still has a sizable Chechen population, he is respected in Moscow, in Washington and among his colleagues in the Muslim world. He has long advocated regional security systems, and he has also worked, diligently, to head off many potentially bruising conflicts within the Commonwealth of Independent States structure.

His credibility with both warring sides could provide what this no-win war has needed all along: a rational voice, willing to commit time and effort to finding a solution acceptable to both sides.

One such outcome of this process might be a new status for Chechnya, say, as an "associate republic." Or perhaps a special treaty could be negotiated much like the one that Tatarstan signed with Moscow last year.

If the West is not prepared to roll up its sleeves and get to work on this Russian regional crisis — a Bosnia with nuclear weapons — then Mr. Nazarbayev should be vigorously supported and given the chance. Without such a good faith attempt, we can only expect more trouble. And the prospect of that keeps bringing to mind a familiar adage: "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter."

The writer is chairman of the Center for Post-Soviet Studies. She contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

## Just Walking Past the Broken People

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — When I was living and reporting in India, I saw things that hurt my eyes. I saw them every day for years — twisted bodies, rotting bodies, mutilated bodies dragging through the streets. Faces were attached to the bodies but usually you did not look at them peering up from the sidewalk or the gutter. That way, it was possible to keep walking past the broken people and their hands.

For all my love and hope for India, I could never escape a sense of anger that any community would allow such degradation. At least, pick them up, pick them up.

Pick them up and tend to them — shouldn't we Americans think that as we pass our own broken people in the streets, the men and women who scream or cry as they lie there or try to run from themselves, down the sidewalks and into the roads?

If a person breaks a leg in the street, civil help tends to him quickly — ambulance, doctors, police. Break your mind and you lie there, unless you can show you need help by getting up and pushing somebody into a subway train.

How can this be so? Money, for one thing. Treat them with pills, then discharge them from the hospitals, tell them to take the medicine themselves, close the hospitals. That is why in New York state alone, patients in state mental hospitals have dropped from about 93,000 in the 1950s to about 9,000 today.

But one patient in three does not take the pills after his release. He is too mentally ill, too alone — or too many care cen-

ters supposed to provide help have been closed.

The American community finds money for taking care of tens of millions — the poor, the aged, the physically ill. Why are so many mentally ill people cut off from help — at least 10,000 just in New York City's streets?

One reason is that everybody knows physical pain, but the pain that mental disorder can bring is literally unbearable by the suffering and unknown to most of humanity.

A couple of months ago, I had a long cardiac bypass operation. The doctors had said that when I recovered consciousness almost a full day later I might be disoriented by the heavy doses of anesthetics and drugs. I was, for some hours.

I did not understand why all these people around my bed were hurting me, why nobody stopped them. I was not just frightened but in total, enveloping terror. I felt it not as emotion but as overriding, bottomless pain. The particular agony was that since I did not know why I was being made to suffer so, I could not conceive of the end of suffering.

I catch my breath at the memory of those hours. I will never forget them, I hope, because they gave me a brief taste of the anguish of people who cry in the street because they do not know where their pain is coming from.

Some remain neglected because of the tangle of law and civil liberties that troubles judges, doctors, patients and

their families. Under New York state law, a patient has to have an illness that can inflict "serious harm to self or others" before he can be committed.

In the new issue of *City Journal*, a sophisticated and useful publication of the Manhattan Institute, Professor Sally Satel, a psychiatrist at the University of Pennsylvania on leave from Yale, says that lawyers and judges often see commitment hearings as a criminal rather than medical proceeding. The goal becomes to avoid incarceration, "not to look out for the person's best interest." But mental patients and their families particularly need the protection of law.

New York's standard of "dangerousness," however, permits severely disturbed people who have not attempted suicide or attacked somebody else to remain in the streets weeping, unfed, without medicine. Professor Satel suggests that New York follow 39 other states and adopt a standard of "grave disability" rather than "dangerousness."

That may bring help to some people on the streets but it will not prevent thousands of others from joining them there. One essential is enough centers to sustain and guide patients who need medicines. Another: for patients who have shown they cannot continue medical treatment voluntarily, a return to hospitalization until they can.

When all that happens, we will no longer have to pass the bodies of people with broken minds, or avert our eyes not to see their faces.

The New York Times.

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U.S. Advertising Office: 650 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. Tel: (212) 723.8600. Fax: (212) 755.8205  
N.Y. on capital of 1,200,000 U.S. dollars. B 73021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
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OPINION

# In Pyongyang, With One Objective

By Bill Richardson

The writer is a Democratic congressman from New Mexico and a member of the House Intelligence Committee. This is the first of two articles.

Dec. 15-Dec. 17: I am on my way from Washington to North Korea to examine the U.S.-North Korean nuclear accord, to assess the possibility of dialogue between North and South Korea and to discuss human rights issues. Awaiting my flight to North Korea at Beijing's airport, I am struck by how eagerly the North Korean representative at the United Nations seems to welcome my one-day visit to Pyongyang and how rapidly and efficiently our visas are stamped at the Air Koryo counter.

Sitting next to a North Korean who looks like a young Mao, I focus on my mission for the House Intelligence Committee. Typically, no schedule has been provided by the North Koreans nor have we any idea where we will be staying. I don't know what to expect as our flight lands uneventfully in Pyongyang, on a dark North Korean night.

Dec. 17: On arrival, a Beijing reporter asks me to comment on the downing of a U.S. military helicopter. I am a bit perplexed when my hosts from the Foreign Ministry separate the journalist from me before any exchange can take place. A haze of television lights blinds me as I get into my escort car and our delegation makes a quick exit. Later I am told the television footage shows me looking extremely tired. My wife is more blunt: "You looked awful, in a total daze." We had been traveling for more than 30 hours, with stops in Los Angeles, Hong Kong and Beijing.

As we speed away in the Mercedes-Benz provided by our North Korean hosts, Deputy Foreign Minister Song Ho Gyong gives me an outline of what appears to be a solid schedule replete with high-level appointments.

I immediately press Mr. Song about the helicopter incident. Mr. Song says that the helicopter was shot down at about 10:40 that morning after it intruded five kilometers into North Korean territory.

Mr. Song informs me that one of the pilots was killed and the other wounded. I tell Mr. Song that it is critically important to quickly return the wounded pilot and the remains of the other. In what becomes a familiar litany by the North Koreans, Mr. Song informs me that the Korean People's Army is investigating the incident as a military matter, and that until the investigation is complete the pilots will not be returned.

Mr. Song gets a little testy as I persist. It is a long 40 minutes to our lavish guest house complex.

As we arrive there, Mr. Song mutters rather harshly that a dinner in my honor is scheduled in 30 minutes. He winces when I inform him that I will have to speak to Washington about the helicopter incident and that might be late. I call the office, but before I am able to say anything, an assistant, Stu Nagurka, says somewhat breathlessly, "The secretary of state is urgently trying to reach you."

When I reach Warren Christopher, he has little information beyond scattered press reports. He asks me to press the North Koreans on the helicopter pilots and to remain in Pyongyang until the matter is resolved. I agree.

Needless to say, the dinner welcoming me is a disaster. The North Koreans had hoped I would drop the issue and enjoy the visit. No toasts are offered; I knew that the North Koreans had been rattled when I informed them that this incident would be my only point of discussion over the next 24 hours.

After returning to the guest house, we spend the next three hours on the telephone plotting strategy with Mr. Christopher, the president's national security adviser, Sandy Berger, and other officials.

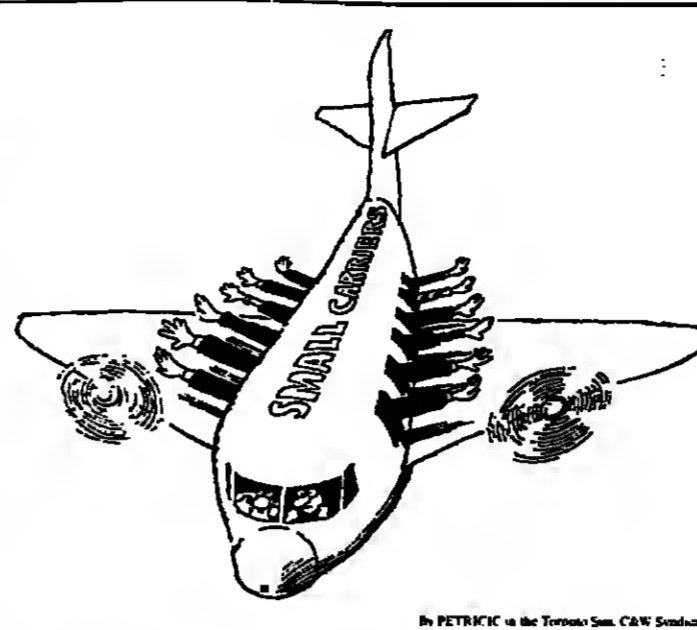
My mission is clear: Get information on the incident and the status of the pilots, bring them back to South Korea and inform the North Korean government that failure to resolve this incident could harm relations. I am instructed not to link the nuclear agreement, but to stress that the atmosphere surrounding implementation of this agreement could be adversely affected.

Dec. 18: Today we speed along a desolate four-lane road for our meetings with the chairman of the North Korean congress, the economics minister, the chairman of the Korean Workers' Party and finally the foreign minister. The only other vehicles on the road are military vehicles or coal-fired buses. There are, however, many people trudging alongside the broad asphalt strip; all look perfectly content.

Along our 30-kilometer trip into downtown Pyongyang, there are no discernible towns or buildings. Numerous roads lead off the main road, but they only meander off beyond the smoky horizon. Unceremoniously, we enter Pyongyang gazing at the colorful billboards advertising revolutionary spirit and the recently deceased leader, Kim Il Sung.

Speeding along the town's broad boulevards, we pass the arch commemorating North Korea's triumph over the Japanese, and the Korean Revolution Museum with a towering bronze statue of Kim Il Sung.

Our meetings over the next eight hours are unsatisfying. Throughout the day I stress, to the point of tedium, that failure to attend to the helicopter incident in a timely and constructive manner could seriously upset U.S.-North Korean relations. It is difficult to judge whether North Korean officials are uninterested or unable to treat this issue with the urgency it deserves. They choose instead to bash South



# Park, Library, Art Museum: All Part of an Elitist Plot?

By Richard Cohen

NEW YORK—For those Americans who think the arts are elitist and deserve not a farthing of federal funds, here are some numbers. Last year, this city's Metropolitan Museum of Art — "Maybe the greatest art museum in America," according to Newt Gingrich — drew 4.6 million people, more than all the city's sports teams combined. A single exhibition, the stunning "Origins

The reason the arts or public broadcasting need government help is that quality is not only expensive, it is almost always unprofitable. The government does many things because they are worthwhile and because, otherwise, they would not exist. Disney World can make a buck, but not some obscure national park or, for that matter, your local public library. Want to give those up?

MEANWHILE

of Impressionism," was seen by 800,000 persons including — by way of declaring a conflict of interest — this writer. I went twice.

My two visits cost me \$14, but the \$7 admission price — about the cost of a movie — is not nearly enough to cover the museum's expenses. Of its \$100 million annual budget, only 9.6 percent comes from ticket sales. Most of the rest comes from gifts, endowment income and grants from various city and state agencies.

Included is an itty-bitsy amount the federal government gives the museum. If certain congressional Republicans have their way, those federal programs will themselves become museum pieces.

Just why, I cannot fathom. In terms of the federal budget, the amounts at stake are infinitesimal (\$167 million, for the National Endowment for the Arts, for instance), but the rewards are so great. The same is true for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which helps underwrite public television and radio. Public radio's "Morning Edition" and "All Things Considered" are simply the best news shows on the air. And while they no longer get federal funds, the stations that buy these programs do. In a trillion dollar federal budget, the CPB gets a wee \$285 million. That's not peanuts. It's barely the shells.

All these agencies are fighting for their lives. The walls of Washington have been breached by budget-cutters and ideological Visigoths (some are both) who either say the nation can no longer afford to aid the arts and public broadcasting or who think that government has no business doing so. When it comes to broadcasting, they point to cable — 500 channels promised or threatened, depending on how you look at it — and say the private sector will give every American what he wants.

What cable system are they talking about? Mine offers me week-old city council meetings and schlock jewelry — all at a fee, of course.

I find it odd that conservatives, of all people, are always ranting about the elite. Many conservatives, after all, are not only card-carrying members of that ill-defined group, but some of them are always arguing for cultural standards. What's wrong, then, with government upholding an occasional standard in the arts, aiding something deemed worthy. Is a superpower nothing more than ships, planes and men in arms?

There is nothing wrong with elitism if it is gained by merit. There is nothing wrong with the U.S. government doing what, in essence, certain German rulers did in hiring one J. S. Bach to compose a little music.

For sure, there will be the inevitable controversy — a Mapplethorpe exhibition, for instance — but as the Met's own "Origins of Impressionism" show proves, one generation's outrage can sometimes become another's beloved classic. Some of the show's best paintings were condemned by the art establishment in the last century.

When I visit the Met here or any of the Smithsonian museums in Washington, I am awed by the combination of private philanthropy and government funding that pays for what I see, sometimes gathering art from around the world for a particular exhibition. I will not argue that supporting the arts is more important than national defense or cancer research. But I will say that enriching a nation's cultural life is not a superfluous effort. If you believe that, then it follows that the Sistine Chapel's ceiling does nothing more than keep out the rain.

If government, all government, turns its back on institutions like the Met, they would either have to curtail services or steeply raise ticket prices. Great art — the masterpieces that once hung in the parlors of the rich — would once again be available only to those who can afford it. That would mean that an institution that is in no way elite would ultimately become just that. The silly fight against elitism serves only the cause it abhors.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Bosnia From Close Up

Regarding "Arm Muslim Fighters and Bomb Serbian Positions" (Opinion, Nov. 29) by William Safire:

As a former British soldier who served in Bosnia for a year as an interpreter and who, prior to that, was a student in Sarajevo for six months, I feel I must challenge Mr. Safire's article.

He thinks the Serbs should be attacked in force? After such an attack would he like to be in a British Army camp covered by Serbian artillery in a Bosnian winter when aircraft would be grounded for weeks at a time? And what would the Serbs do to the tens of thousands of Muslims who still live in Serb-held territory?

How can he suggest bombing the roads and bridges of Serb-held Bosnia when along these very roads

comes the humanitarian aid for Muslim-held Bosnia?

Has Mr. Safire talked to the Serbs who were brutally expelled from the so-called safe areas by the Muslims? Serbs made up 30 percent of the population of the "Muslim enclaves" before the war. Is it "safe" for them to return to their homes?

It has been said before, but it ill behooves Americans to pontificate about a war where they have no ground forces — not even to see what is going on.

I. R. THORNTON.  
Birmingham, England.

In the report "Croatia Seeks UN Exit in Disputed Territory" (Jan. 12) a Western diplomat is quoted as saying that the United States has been telling President Franjo Tudjman that "Serbia could get drawn in, you could lose, and then don't

count on Western support to get you out of trouble." That is probably funny even in Sarajevo.

JOEL SAVITZ.  
Leysin, Switzerland.

### Still-Sturdy Russia

Regarding the report "Russian Army's Might and Myth Shattered in Grozny" (Jan. 7):

The Soviet Union's winter war with Finland, prior to World War II, left the West, and particularly Hitler, with an inaccurate impression of Moscow's military power. Hitler, reportedly in reference to Operation Barbarossa, said that all one had to do was "kick the door in and the whole house will fall down." The lesson is clear: One should not count the Russians out so quickly.

CLINTON H. CRAGG.  
Stuttgart.

### Bomb in the Laboratory

I find it absurd that a country whose main export is its creativity would penalize itself for the future by questioning the very existence of its National Endowment for the Arts — the arts being the very laboratory of creativity.

GREGOIRE MULLER.  
Montbrillant, Switzerland.

### Clinton in Context

Regarding "As Clinton Tries to Reinvent Himself, the Question Is: Who Is He?" (Dec. 16):

Since Bill Clinton came to office there has been dramatic progress in the Middle East and Haiti: the U.S. economy has done very well; GATT, the most important international trade agreement in many years, has been passed; a strong crime bill has been approved by

Congress; and Mr. Clinton has made the first real effort by any president to provide comprehensive health coverage for all Americans.

Judged on real issues, Bill Clinton is already an unusually successful president.



MICHAEL G. ANGSTREICH.  
Oslo.

### A Place for the Mentally III

Regarding "9 Highland Road: A Review" (Books, Dec. 23):

If "9 Highland Road" is an argument for community-based mental health care, said to be cheaper and more humane, it also raises a big question on why the mentally ill have to be isolated at all. Why doesn't the community absorb them as it should the elderly?

ANNE STANFORD.  
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.




**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS**

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**THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.**

# Untested Russian Troops: Beaten Before They Began

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOZDOK, Russia — Here in the field headquarters of the Russian Army's assault on Chechnya, a mystery soon begins to solve itself. The mystery is how the vast and vaunted Russian armed forces could fail to subdue such a small region and, even more puzzling, how they could fail to encircle a few blocks of central Grozny, despite a month of battles including pulverizing artillery bombardments.

To the first foreign reporters permitted here since Russia sent troops into Chechnya five weeks ago, the answer is slowly revealed through small signs: a haggard soldier wrapping his feet in newspaper in a hapless quest for warm, dry toes; a power outage plunging staff headquarters into darkness; recruits chopping logs for a field hospital's wood-burning stove or fusing over a dilapidated, hand-cranked field telephone; dozens upon dozens of trucks, tanks and other vehicles broken down or mired in mud.

This is an army, it soon becomes clear, that

was deeply wounded even before the Chechen campaign began. Now, many here believe, its weaknesses have been exposed and magnified by rash demands from Moscow.

Virtually every soldier or officer can expand those small indications of an impoverished and antiquated army into a fuller picture of a force that is undermanned, untrained, improperly equipped and badly led. Virtually every one tells a horror story of being sent into Grozny without proper training, intelligence, weaponry or communications.

And in the end, almost every officer here pointed a finger back to President Boris N. Yeltsin and other Moscow leaders who, they say, ordered the assault before proper and sufficient forces were marshaled, in the worst possible weather and without a clear goal or plan.

To visit this mud-choked former bomber base is to marvel at the valor of some mid-level officers struggling to keep their men alive despite the poverty of their force and the apparent folly of the politicians who command it.

"My own opinion is that it was a criminal

decision," said Major Valeri Vassiliyev, as two more senior officers listened without dissent. "The army will solve nothing here, and the war will last 20 years."

Major Vassiliyev, a 14-year veteran, was sent into Grozny without a map, without clear orders and with no training in urban warfare, he said. For a block-by-block fight at close quarters, he was deployed with anti-tank weapons effective only at a range of more than three football fields. His company, short one-third of its men, was plugged with soldiers he did not know. He could not tell which forces — his own or the enemy's — were to his right or left, and he had no way of communicating with other Russian troops in the city. Two of his 12 men were killed, and Major Vassiliyev finally retreated.

"There were plenty of people who had it a lot worse," he said.

The tired and embittered major pleaded for the world to understand that the government, not the army, is to blame. "We're not criminals," he said. "We have no desire to wage war on the Chechen people."

At a military staging base just north of Grozny, soldiers returning from the front seemed uniformly shocked and gloomy. "Tell the world they're just throwing our boys into slaughter," said one, who gave his name only as Alexander.

A lieutenant colonel on his way to the front said he thought Russia was right to use force to keep Chechnya in the Russian Federation. "But it hurts to see these young kids taken prisoner," he said. "Who sent them in? We have enough professionals for a job like this."

In fact, however, the Russian Army no longer has the people it needs in the places it needs them, according to its own generals. While it is likely that the West long overestimated the capability of the Soviet Red Army, it is certain that the army's capability has dramatically declined in the three years since the Soviet Union was dissolved.

Now, the army is eager most of all to withdraw altogether and leave the "mopping up" to Interior Ministry troops. Officers here predicted that hand-over process could start within a week.

## RUSSIA: Exploratory Peace Talks

Continued from Page 1

that Chechens first lay down their arms. The "future of Russia" depended on ending the fighting, he said.

Even as the prime minister was meeting with the delegation, the head of Russia's counterintelligence service dismissed the possibility of any negotiations in the war, despite devastating losses on both sides and serious morale problems within the Russian military.

"I'm categorically against carrying out political talks with people representing Dudayev's regime," the Russian counterintelligence chief, Sergei V. Stepanov, said in an interview with the Interfax news agency in Moscow, the Russian military headquarters for the Chechen operation.

He said the only issue up for

discussion would be when and how Chechen fighters could turn in their weapons.

And Sergei A. Filatov, the chief of staff for President Boris N. Yeltsin, told the semi-official press agency Itar-Tass that he doubted "serious talks" could be conducted with the Chechen representatives.

But the Chechen side sounded more receptive than in the past to cease-fire negotiations, perhaps reflecting the human and physical destruction of their capital from the nearly constant battering by Russian artillery and missiles. There have been thousands of civilian casualties in this war, and about 350,000 people have been forced to flee as refugees.

The Chechen economics minister, Taymaz Abubakarov, said Tuesday after the talks that important details had to be worked out, including timing, but that the discussions had established "the basis for developing a conflict-settlement mechanism."

**Fierce Russian Barrage**  
Russian gunners laid down a fierce artillery and rocket barrage against Grozny on Tuesday, Agence France-Presse reported.

Warplanes flew low over the city center, where snow had just fallen, bombing blocks of apartments, while helicopter gunships made systematic rocket attacks on the center.

The city's southern Okhrzno district, until recently spared some of the worst of the bombings, was also shelled round the clock.

A doctor at a hospital in Urus Martan, 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of Grozny, said the number of wounded being brought in had risen between 20 and 40 percent in the last three days.

"We're getting 30 new patients a day, half of them civilians, and we already have 150, all in critical condition," said the doctor, Yunnadi Dzhayev, head of the trauma section, which normally has 90 beds. He said that most wounds had been caused by shrapnel and that amputations were constantly being performed.

The presidential palace, the bombed and burnt-out symbol of Chechnya's resistance to Moscow, was still held by Chechen fighters late Tuesday.

Interfax quoted the Russian government press service as reported that a highway and rail bridge linking Chechnya with the neighboring republic of Dagestan was blown up before dawn Tuesday.

## A Blow to Center of Industry

### Area Was in Midst of Massive Development

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSAKA, Japan — The Kansai region devastated by Tuesday's earthquake is Japan's second richest area after Tokyo, with an economy that produces as much wealth as Canada.

The region lies around the Bay of Osaka and comprises the ancient imperial capital of Kyoto and the port of Kobe, the sixth-busiest in the world. Kobe was hardest hit in Tuesday's earthquake and most of the deaths occurred there.

Kansai is the home of much traditional Japanese culture, industry, finance and commerce, and has launched what is seen here to be the biggest development program in the world.

The vast project to develop the area's infrastructure, mainly by reclaiming land from the sea, is part of a drive to catch up with Tokyo and increase exposure to the international economy.

In September, the Kansai International Airport opened, built on an artificial island at a cost of \$15 billion.

The region is home to 20 million people and many Japanese companies, most of which are involved in industry. The economy also depends on many small and medium-sized companies and has attracted nearly 500 foreign firms.

There are about 800 construction projects under way at a cost of nearly \$300 billion. Most are in the public sector.

Osaka, with a population of 2.5 million, is the third-biggest city in Japan. Nearby, on the banks of the bay, workers are building a suspension bridge 2,910 meters (nearly 13,000 feet) long, the longest in the world. Work is also under way on a

new city near the airport, at a cost of \$4.2 billion, and on an ultramodern telecommunications center.

Until the last century, the imperial capitals were in the Kansai area. Proposals to move the modern capital there from Tokyo have not been realized.

The area is also the base for most of the country's major criminal gangs, the yakuza. Kobe is Japan's sixth-largest city, with a population of about 1.5 million. It has been a lifeline to the outside world for more than a thousand years.

The city, once known as Hyogo, was an important outlet for Japan's trade with China and other Asian nations since the Nara period in the 8th century.

Kobe prospered in the 15th and 16th centuries, when it was a principal outlet for Japan's growing trade with China. When Japan was forced open to the rest of the world in the middle of the 19th century by American warships, Kobe was one of the first ports that foreigners were permitted to use.

The opening added to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Kobe, which has long been notable for its unusually large foreign population.

Among the foreigners, there are about 85,000 Koreans living in Kobe and 270,000 in Osaka. South Korea said on Tuesday it was trying to check the situation of Koreans in the region, and an official said Tokyo had reported damage to Seoul's consulate in Kobe.

(AFP, NYT, Reuters)

## QUAKE: Night Tremors

Continued from Page 1

roofs. This is exactly the wrong kind of structure to be inside when an earthquake hits. Government officials said the collapse of these homes and aged apartment buildings was the main reason for the large death toll.

As viewed from a street in Kobe, and from television network helicopters, the earthquake left a scattered pattern of damage rather than a broad swath of destruction.

On one busy central Kobe street, an entire building had collapsed onto the pavement. But considerably taller buildings on each side were left standing, their windows broken but their structures otherwise apparently sturdy.

Some train stations emerged whole from the tremor. At the Hankyu Railroad's Itami Station, however, the station building was flattened and a huge passenger car, tossed from the tracks, lay sideways on the fallen roof.

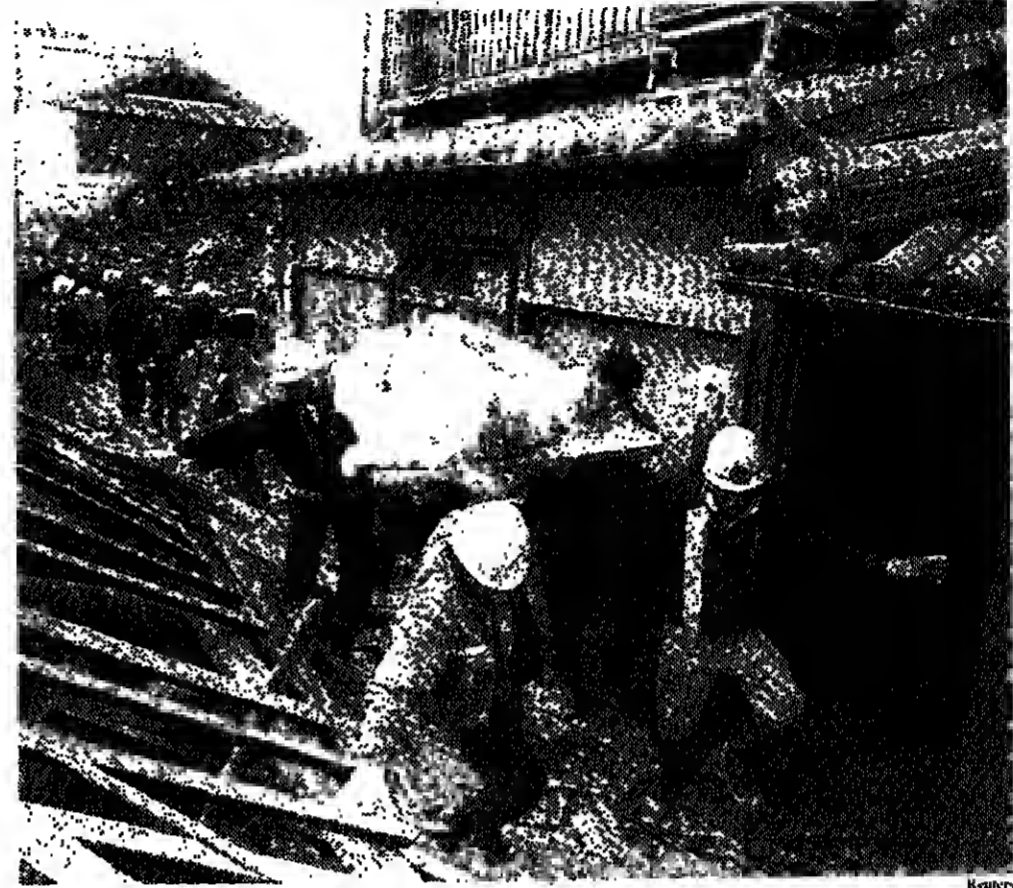
Experts said this patchwork pattern of ruin reflected changing architectural standards over the previous decades. As a major port, Kobe was virtually leveled by Allied bombing during World War II. Even though much of its current housing stock is relatively new, it was built in a rush just after the war, when Japan was more interested in rebuilding quickly than in tremor-proof architecture.

Over the decades, however, the Japanese have worked at earthquake damage prevention. Many of the newer buildings in Kobe evidently withstood the quake, while older structures and a 25-year-old section of the city's main expressway toppled crazily to the ground.

Japan, a relatively young and unstable archipelago in geological terms, has hundreds of earthquakes every year. In Tokyo, about three dozen are felt each year, and two or three annually are so severe as to be terrifying.

Every school and company has yearly earthquake drills. Most public buildings have had hatching hanging on the walls in case of an earthquake. People are taught to grab a helmet, if possible, and seek protection under a desk or a door frame from falling debris.

The Kobe earthquake represents Japan's worst nightmare come true: a quake of major proportions in one of the nation's major cities.



Rescue workers in Kobe carrying an injured person from a row of damaged houses.

## KOBE: Survivors Stunned, Exhausted and Homeless

Continued from Page 1

gathered in the buildings that were still standing or huddled outdoors in salvaged bedding to ward off the cold.

Throughout the city, in dozens of community centers, schools, gymnasiums and in tents hastily erected in parks, the stories were repeated.

"My 84-year-old mother is still under the house," Giako Oki, 45, said. "We couldn't get her out."

Residents said the earthquake was preceded by an ominous rumble. "I didn't know if I was dreaming," one man said. "We just don't expect this sort of horror here."

Ben Decley, an American who was in Kobe on business, said the quake "started off, then peaked." He thought, "O.K., it's over — and then it really got intense."

"That's when everything just flew around my room," he said in a telephone interview. "The building next to ours fell down on top of a car. The whole house must have been picked up and moved five feet."

Throughout the city, rescuers dug into rubble to search for missing people, including 20

patients trapped in the debris of a collapsed hospital.

"We are still calling out to people in case they are trapped," a rescue official said. "But we are getting fewer and fewer answers."

Rescue officials had little of the sophisticated listening equipment required in such circumstances.

"We just keep calling out," the official said. "What else can we do?"

It was a question also asked by the survivors. "Where's the water, where's the food? What's going on?" asked one.

Some residents ate food they managed to dig from damaged homes. Others ate rice balls and sipped water handed out by rescue workers.

Water supplies were cut and residents went on panic buying sprees for food, emptying shop shelves.

"My shop was packed like a crowded commuter train," an employee at a convenience store said.

With train and ferry service knocked out and the main expressway between Kobe and Osaka badly damaged, mammoth traffic jams built up for miles outside Kobe. Television

footage showed unbroken lines of car headlights with the surrounding area in darkness because the power was out.

(Reuters, AP)

## ITALY: Dini's Cabinet Threatened

Continued from Page 1

other ministers were sworn in Tuesday night by Mr. Scalfaro. The new government next goes to Parliament, where it must receive a vote of confidence from both the upper and lower houses within 10 days.

Several centrist and leftist leaders, including the head of the Democratic Party of the Left, one of two heirs to Italy's old Communist Party, said Tuesday that they would support Mr. Dini and his efforts to move forward with an agenda of economic and political reform. Only the far-left Communist Reestablishment Party said it would join the Freedom Alliance in opposing Mr. Dini.

Mr. Dini had battled all last year over attempts to cut Italy's bloated pension system.

But the initial euphoria had

already begun to waver on Tuesday, as reports of Mr. Dini's clash with Mr. Berlusconi dominated Monday's news. The lira on Tuesday dropped back to 1,057 to the Deutsch mark, which had been its level late last week before Mr. Dini's appointment.

"It is logical that there would be some disappointment as the prospects of a stable government vanished," said Carmen Nuzzo, an economist at Salomon Brothers in London. "It is not clear that this government will secure a confidence vote, and even if it does, it remains to be seen if it can remain in power."

Mr. Dini kept for himself the job of treasury minister, another sign of his already-stated intention of keeping his focus squarely on Italy's fiscal problems.

## TOLL: Japanese Ask, Where Did the Nation Go Wrong?

Continued from Page 1

entists subscribe. Yet, he said, the Japanese fear to say so publicly because doing so would risk losing financing for a network of about 200 seismographs across the country. The machines, concentrated in the Tokyo area thought most likely to incur a major quake, are an attempt to provide early warning. So far, the system has only confirmed that the prediction of earthquakes in the near-term is impossible.

Most of the damage and

deaths Tuesday occurred in older structures, particularly homes of wood that collapsed on their occupants. Compared with the Tokyo area, where a major earthquake in 1923 and firebombings during World War II forced renovation, there are more older structures in western Japan.

"The conclusion is that most buildings built with modern earthquake-resistant techniques survived without major damage," said Isao Sakamoto, a professor of architecture at Tokyo University.

While that may be good news for Tokyo, which is marginally better built than Kobe or Osaka, the collapse of key elements of transport and communications suggested that the rest of Japan could suffer a similar fate.

"It shows that building standards were inadequate and that we lacked sufficient technical understanding," Mr. Sakamoto said.

He and others said the earthquake Tuesday lent support to studies that predicted extensive damage should Tokyo experience a major earthquake. Mr. Geller estimates the chance of a major earthquake hitting Tokyo in the next 50 years at least 50 percent.

The worst-case scenario envisioned by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in its most recent estimates, in 1989, predicted that an earthquake of similar magnitude to the one near Kobe would kill nearly 10,000 people and destroy 25 percent to 30 percent of all homes by fire. Electricity, gas and other utilities and communications would be disrupted for weeks, said Mr. Katayama, the disaster mitigation expert.

At the time, he said, the fire estimate by the Tokyo government seemed too large, "but looking at the fires still burning here it seems to be much more realistic."

### 32 Die in India Avalanches

Agence France-Presse

JAMMU, India — At least 32 people were killed in two avalanches in the northern Indian state of Kashmir, officials said Tuesday.

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## SPIES: How 6 American Intelligence Officers Were Smuggled Out of Iraq During Gulf War

Continued from Page 1

its help. The Poles, he said, "deserve a lot of credit. It was a good beginning for our relationship in the future."

Officially, a CIA spokesman declined last week to comment on the extraction of the agents, saying the agency never discussed covert operations.

The Polish operations, which heralded the birth of what have grown to be close ties between Poland's State Security Bureau and the CIA, helped prompt the United States to change its policy and back Poland's demands to renegotiate the \$33 billion it owed to 17 foreign governments, including the United States, American officials said.

After the escape of the six Americans via Turkey, Mr. Webster brought a letter to Warsaw from then-President George Bush announcing U.S. plans to push other governments to forgive half of the debt, or \$16.5 billion. Polish officials said. A deal was signed to that effect with the so-called Paris Club of creditors on April 21, 1991.

Politically, however, Polish officials contend that little resulted from the operations during which Polish intelligence officers and civilians risked their lives for Americans. Poland's efforts to

join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, considered critical in the coming of age for Eastern Europe's largest and most populous country, remain stymied by a lukewarm Western response.

"We proved to the Americans that we are not only a reliable partner but that we are a reliable partner which can carry out sensitive, delicate missions on behalf of the American government," a senior Polish diplomat said. "After this operation, many of us hoped things would develop faster. They haven't."

Details of the operation have been patched together from interviews with Polish participants and current and former American officials. While hints about it have popped up in the Polish press over the last four years and in a recently published Polish book about the country's secret services, the accounts have often been inaccurate.

The man who carried out the plan to save the Americans, for example, worked as a spy in the United States in the 1970s and played an important role in several espionage operations pulled off by Warsaw Pact agents in the ensuing years, Polish sources said. He then crowned his career as an operative by saving the lives of men from the very agency he had fought for two decades.

Several of the participants, including Polish intelligence officers involved in the operation, spoke on condition they not be identified, citing fears that agents from the Iraqi secret service would try to kill them if their names became known.

The story began on Aug. 2, 1990, when Mr. Saddam's tanks rolled into Kuwait. The six American officers were in Kuwait on a covert mission at the time near Kuwait's border with Iraq and were unable to seek the support of the U.S. Embassy because they did not have diplomatic cover identities.

Both Polish and U.S. sources said the Americans were investigating Iraqi troop movements. Polish sources said all

worked for the CIA, but one American official recalled that several were military intelligence officers, serving with the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The Americans fled to Baghdad with hundreds of other foreigners. As they scrambled to stay ahead of Iraqi intelligence, moving from place to place, the fact that they were trapped quickly attracted attention at the highest levels of the U.S. government.

"It was a big deal for us," said a former senior U.S. official. "They were in terrible jeopardy."

In late August, a representative from the CIA contacted a high-ranking Polish intelligence officer in Warsaw and requested assistance in slipping the Americans out of Iraq.

Among the reasons for choosing Poland was the fact that it had several thousand people in Iraq working on construction contracts, which allowed Poles to move with relative ease without attracting undue attention.

"We knew it was very essential, very important for our new relationship," said the former minister of internal affairs, Krzysztof Kozlowski, in explaining his country's willingness to engage in such a high-risk operation. "We needed cooperation from the Americans. We knew your support was essential for the creation of our new democracy."

Mr. Kozlowski assigned one of his best officers to the case, a man known for finding creative solutions to intractable problems. The American agents, meanwhile, took refuge at a Polish construction camp outside of Baghdad.

Mr. Saddam moved quickly to enforce a ban on diplomats traveling outside Baghdad and established military checkpoints on all highways. The only foreigners with any freedom of movement were those working on government contracts, including many Poles.

Eventually, bureaucratic wrangling

## 5 Linked To London Bombing

By Fred Barbash

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Scotland Yard announced the arrest of five people on Tuesday in connection with the investigation of two bomb blasts in July, one of which wrecked the Israeli Embassy and wounded 14 people.

The police declined to identify those arrested and did not formally charge them with the bombings.

Television reports attributed to unidentified sources said those arrested were Palestinians living in London, three men and two women.

The bombing of the embassy in the Kensington area of central London occurred July 26 shortly after a well-dressed woman parked a car near the embassy and was questioned briefly by policemen guarding the building. She told them she was visiting friends in a nearby apartment.

The car exploded with a blast that could be felt miles away.

The following day, a second bomb exploded at Balfour House, site of the Israeli information center. Six people were wounded in that blast.

At the time, British officials blamed "Arab terrorists" with Prime Minister John Major specifically criticizing Iran.

"No problem," the Iraqi replied. "You are friends, you can go."

# THE AMERICAS /

## Supreme Court Will Reconsider Race-Based Preferences

**By Joan Biskupic**  
*Washington Post Staff Writer*

DENVER — Randy Pech said he was tired of losing highway construction projects to companies owned by Hispanics or blacks even when his company had submitted the lowest bid.

"In the early 1980s when I first had heard 'You were low, but we had to give it to a minority company,' I flipped," said Mr. Pech, 40, who is white. He manages a guardrail construction company and is at the center of a pivotal Supreme Court case on government policies that encourage race-based preferences.

The dispute has come to the high court at a time of increased public and judicial apprehension about race-conscious decision-making in contracting and procurement, scholarships, and other social policies.

Affirmative action blossomed in the 1960s and 1970s as federal lawmakers tried to compensate for the remnants of segregation, prejudice in the "old boy network," and other attitudes that were believed to make it hard for minority-owned businesses to prosper.

Now, conflict over such programs is building nationwide. Politicians, responding to what they

perceive to be the message from the last election and opinion polls, are rethinking measures that were designed to remedy America's history of racism.

Some members of Congress have proposed abolishing federal race-preferences, and in California a citizens' group is seeking an amendment to the state constitution that would end programs that give minorities and women preference for jobs, contracts and college admissions.

Mr. Pech quit college in 1976 to begin Adair and Constructors with his father and a friend. Just as he was building up the Colorado Springs-based company, government programs that disfavored white men were gaining momentum.

In 1990, Mr. Pech submitted a low bid but still lost a subcontract on a federal project in the San Juan National Forest. He then sued the Transportation Department over a policy that gives money bonuses for prime contractors who hire disadvantaged companies.

Mr. Pech lost in lower courts, but last fall the Supreme Court agreed to hear his argument that the government had violated the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws. The question is whether Congress was right to adopt,

as part of a 1978 small-business law, a presumption that minority-run businesses are "disadvantaged" and deserving of special assistance.

"This case is very likely to be a turning point," said Susan Low Bloch, a Georgetown University law professor who teaches a class on race and the constitution. She noted that four justices who voted to uphold federal race preferences in the court's last case on the subject in 1990 had resigned.

But she said: "It's more than just the numbers. The times have changed."

A Times Mirror survey last year said 51 percent of the whites interviewed agreed with the statement that equal rights had been pushed too far. It was reportedly the first time in the seven years of the poll that a majority of whites had taken such a position against special benefits for racial minorities.

Some federal courts recently have given greater scrutiny to such programs. Last October, an appeals court rejected a University of Maryland scholarship program exclusively for blacks.

The trends have civil rights activists and minority contractors uneasy about the new case, Adair Constructors v. Peña.

In the broadest sense, said the National Association of Minority Businesses in a friend of the court brief, "the effect of racism in this country is under review."

The justices who now hold the balance of power on the Supreme Court have stressed that it is important to treat all citizens as individuals, not as part of a class.

There is no such thing as a "benign" racial classification, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote in 1990, in a dissenting opinion to a decision allowing race preferences in broadcast licenses. She was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia and Anthony M. Kennedy.

Governmental distinctions among citizens based on race or ethnicity "exact costs and carry with them substantial dangers," she wrote.

The addition of Clarence Thomas, who abhors race classifications, to the court may up the balance to rejection of the federal program. In addition, David H. Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen G. Breyer are collectively more conservative than their predecessors who in the 1970s and 1980s helped shape public policy for race preferences.

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

**Murdoch Sought No Favors, Speaker Says**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Accusing the news media of "nipping," the speaker of the House of Representatives, Newt Gingrich, said Tuesday that the media tycoon Rupert Murdoch had sought no favors when the two men met before Mr. Gingrich concluded a deal with a Murdoch company.

Mr. Gingrich said at a sometimes contentious news conference that he would "never get involved" in a dispute between Mr. Murdoch and the NBC network. NBC has alleged that stations that make up the foundation of Mr. Murdoch's Fox TV network violate foreign ownership restrictions. The issue is before the Federal Communications Commission.

Responding to questions on the Nov. 28, 1993, meeting between himself, the tycoon and a Murdoch lobbyist, Mr. Gingrich criticized reporters for focusing on what he called "narrow and petty" issues.

The speaker described the 15-minute meeting as a "courtesy call" by Mr. Murdoch. He reiterated earlier statements that he had no idea that Mr. Murdoch owned HarperCollins, the successful publisher on a book contract with Mr. Gingrich.

"The truth is, I don't remember anything about his problems with the FCC," Mr. Gingrich said.

He originally agreed to a \$4.5 million advance to write one book of his political views and provide commentary in another. After a furor over the amount, the deal was changed to a \$1 advance plus royalties. (AP)

### Away From Politics

• A drug used to treat heroin addiction has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration as the first drug in 40 years to treat alcoholism and will soon go on sale, reportedly for \$4.55 a pill. Generically known as naltrexone, it blocks the craving for alcohol and the heady feeling of getting high, according to published reports. (AP)

• An award-winning violinist was dropped several hundred feet under a commuter train near Chicago after her instrument bag became trapped in the doors. The violinist, Rachel Barton, 20, winner in 1992 of the J.S. Bach International Violin Competition, had her left leg severed below the knee and suffered serious damage to her right leg. (AP)

• Four persons have been charged in connection with the death of a two-year-old girl allegedly killed during an exorcism ritual, according to the police in Cambridge, Ontario. (AFP)

• The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to reinstate the lawsuit of a Virginia inmate who alleged that excessive force by a guard had left the inmate with a sore thumb. (AP)



**FACING JUSTICE** — Susan Smith, who confessed to drowning her two sons, listening in Union, South Carolina, as the state sought the death penalty.

### Nazi Victim Is Denied Bid to Sue Germany

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — A 72-year-old Holocaust survivor lost a Supreme Court bid Tuesday to force Germany to pay him \$17 million for his suffering in Nazi concentration camps.

The court, without comment, turned down Hugo Prince's argument that Germany can be sued in U.S. courts because its actions during World War II were flagrant violations of international law.

Still pending in lower courts are Mr. Prince's claims against four German corporations that now own two companies for which he performed

slave labor during the war. Germany has asked a federal appeals court to order those companies dropped from the case.

Mr. Prince and his family were U.S. citizens living in Slovakia in 1942 when the Germans sent them to the Maidanek concentration camp because they were Jewish.

Mr. Prince's parents and sister were killed, while he and his two brothers were sent to Auschwitz and Birkenau as slave laborers. His brothers starved to death before Mr. Prince was sent to Dachau, where he was liberated by U.S. troops in the war's final days.

### Retarded Man Executed In Niece's Murder-Rape

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

HUNTSVILLE, Texas — A mentally retarded man who raped and strangled his 14-year-old niece was executed by lethal injection here Tuesday.

The execution of Mario Marquez, 36, who defenders say has the mental capacity of a 5-year-old, was carried out several hours after his final appeal for a reprieve was rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court and by the lieutenant governor of Texas.

In his final statement, Mr. Marquez voiced forgiveness for "those who brought me here tonight."

"I do want to say that I am

### Report Cites Risk In Army Stocks of Chemical Agents

*Agence France-Presse*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army's chemical weapons are inadequately stored and could be the site of a devastating accident before disposal incinerators are functioning in the year 2004, according to a study by the General Accounting Office.

The army has stockpiled 25,000 tons of chemical weapons in eight sites in the United States and one in the Pacific.

Particular concern was expressed about M-55 rockets, because the explosive component of the rocket cannot be separated from its chemical agent.

### Balanced-Budget Amendment Hits a Bump

WASHINGTON — A Republican-sponsored constitutional amendment that would require a balanced budget hit a roadblock in the Senate on Tuesday when a senior Democrat invoked an arcane procedural rule to halt committee action.

Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia employed a little-used prerogative of any senator to block any committee meeting if the full Senate has been in session for at least two hours.

He invoked the rule before the Senate Judiciary Committee, calling it "the acme of arrogance" for Republicans to offer the amendment without detailing how they expected to achieve a balanced budget by the year 2002, as the proposed amendment would require.

The move was expected to delay matters only briefly. Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Idaho, who heads the committee, said he would call the panel into session early Wednesday to continue work on the amendment. (AFP)

### Perot Nearly Gets Dole to Make It Official

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot nearly got a journalistic scoop in his first appearance as a television interviewer, as guest host of the CNN program "Larry King Live."

The billionaire businessman and former presidential candidate squared off with the leader of the new Republican majority in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, asking him if he had any presidential ambitions for 1996. Mr. Perot announced his own independent bid for the White House in 1992 on the interview program.

"I think we're leaning in that direction," Mr. Dole answered, edging a little closer to an announcement. "I think it's probably going to happen." (AFP)

### Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, saying his National Service Program should be spared the spending cuts that the White House has vowed to work with Republicans to bring about: "The purpose of all this is not to wreck the government, not to give us a mean-spirited government, but to give us a lean government that will work with us to solve all our problems." (NYT)

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# Is Hall of Fame Making Rock Musicians Too Respectable?

By Neil Strauss  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame induction ceremony is at a strange junction in its history. After 10 years of honoring rock's pioneers and innovators with a night of improvised jams, confessional speeches and other surprises, it is turning into a ritual that one day may be as formal, as rigid and as respected as the Grammys.

The fact that in September a giant shrine of steel and glass called the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum is to open in Cleveland will add more prestige and convention to the ceremony, which is scheduled to move from New York to Cleveland in 1997.

While an annual event like this is a positive achievement for rock 'n' roll, it is important that the Hall of Fame's big night not lose the spontaneity and energy that defines the music it celebrates.

In ceremonies past, the speeches were

followed by jam sessions where anything could happen, and usually did.

This year, perhaps because highlights of the event were being taped for an MTV special, the performances seemed planned and contrived, with long, momentum-killing pauses between each segment.

The music, however, was spectacular enough to overshadow everything other music awards ceremonies have offered recently. The highlight was when Robert Plant, Jimmy Page and John Paul Jones of Led Zeppelin, one of the groups inducted into the Hall of Fame, performed together for the first time in six years, joined by the fellow inductees Neil Young on guitar.

The impromptu group added raw power to the Led Zeppelin song "When the Levee Breaks," and it then segued into a version of the Buffalo Springfield's "For What It's Worth." (The Buffalo Springfield, a band Young used to perform in, was nominated for the Hall of Fame this year but did not make the final cut.)

Plant, Page and Jones were also joined by Steven Tyler and Joe Perry of Aerosmith and, on drums, Jason Bonham, the son of the Led Zeppelin drummer John Bonham, whose death in 1980 caused the group's breakup.

The sextet, five of them with long hair and wrinkles, performed a medley that included Johnny Burnette's "Train Kept a-Rollin'," Led Zeppelin's "Bring It On Home" and the Yardbirds' "For Your Love." (Page was a member of the Yardbirds, a group that was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1992, though the song was recorded before he joined the band.)

They also performed a medley that included two blues songs by Muddy Waters, "Long Distance Call" and "Baby Please Don't Go." Interspersed throughout were plenty of guitar duels between Page and his protégé, Perry.

Other combinations included Young and Crazy Horse performing a song from the "Ragged Glory" album with Pearl Jam, Al Green singing "Funny How Time Slips Away" with Willie Nelson, and

Martha and the Vandellas belting out their signature song, "Dancing in the Street," with Kate Pierson and Fred Schneider of the B-52s.

THOUGH the speeches were more scripted, and littered with more thank yous than ever, they still weren't as boring as those at the Grammys.

In his induction speech introducing Neil Young, Eddie Vedder of Pearl Jam thanked the "smart aleck" who put his band's table next to that of Ticketmaster, with which Pearl Jam has had a highly publicized battle over ticket prices.

With an apology to Lou Reed and Laurie Anderson, whose table was also next to Ticketmaster's, Vedder proved himself to be the true inheritor of rock's mantle of youthful insubordination by threatening to start a food fight.

During Led Zeppelin's acceptance speech, the band's former bassist and keyboardist, John Paul Jones, made a

snide comment about the fact that Page and Plant did not invite him to join their reunion last year or their tour this year.

"Thank you, my friends," he said, "for finally remembering my phone number."

In introducing Led Zeppelin before their induction, Aerosmith's Tyler recalled the time he saw the woman he was living with walk out of a Led Zeppelin concert arm in arm with an amorous Page.

Though rock musicians flock to this dinner every year, most pretend to have come reluctantly. In his induction speech, Plant said: "I never wanted to do this. I always thought we'd be rebels."

While the ceremony was imbued with a spirit of fun and rivalry, showcasing both the good humor and the pettiness of rock stars, Plant's comment reminded the audience that the Hall of Fame is still a big pill for rock 'n' roll to swallow.

Rock music is supposed to be loud, rebellious and impulsive, and the notion of honoring it with a big, lavish party of tuxedo-clad record company executives

seems antithetical to its original impulses.

On the other hand, rock 'n' roll has come a long way in the last half-century, evolving into one of the world's most popular and significant forms of music, so maybe it's time for it to accept adulthood.

As the Atlantic Records executive Ahmet Ertegun, one of the founders of the met Ertegun, said in his speech on Thursday, it is important to recognize the people who created rock 'n' roll as serious artists. But does serious recognition always have to take the form of a serious ceremony?

How about something more appropriate to each artist? Led Zeppelin could be inducted by taking a public bath with their groupies; Martha and the Vandellas could dance in the streets around Times Square, and the Allman Brothers could stand at the entrance to the Holland-Tulane and play a long jam for commuters. That would be more in the spirit of rock 'n' roll, especially since it would result in so many arrests.

## LONDON THEATER

### An Anouilh Play Finally Makes It to London

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Few dramatists, with the possible exception of Christopher Fry, fell more sharply out of West End favor at the end of the 1950s than Jean Anouilh. True, his "Becket" did well enough in the '60s, but that was an uncharacteristic historical pageant: the plays which established him over here, his most poetic and charismatic, were those ethereal "pieces roses" usually concerning some lower-class Cinderella invited up to the chateau for an impersonation, only to have her virginity challenged by the wealthy son of the house while his barking-mad aunt plays Cupid from a wheelchair.

Since its foundation 30 years ago, the National Theatre has shamefully pretended Anouilh never existed, and the RSC has never even bothered to give us his classic wartime "Antigone." It is therefore now left to a small fringe company virtually without a budget to bring us back "Léocadia" at the New End in Hampstead.

When this first crossed the Channel in 1954 (and the Atlantic two years later) it was known as "Time Remembered," and starred: Paul Scofield, Mary Ure and Margaret Rutherford for Broadway in productions of almost balletic opulence and splendor, from which it emerged as the natural successor to Anouilh's "Ring Round the Moon," another fey fable about the girl from the wrong side of the tracks falling in with the nobility and teaching them a thing or two about real life — the third in that set was "Dinner With the Family."

But now, given an anachronistic and sadly ungraceful new translation by Timberlake Wertenbaker, "Léocadia" seems deeply ill at ease, as if nobody involved in bringing it back has the money or the nostalgia to deal with a period piece of extreme if tricky lyrical beauty and social satire. This is the economy version, and it simply doesn't work.

At the King's Head in Islington, a theater that has always, and of architectural necessity, functioned best on the "small is beautiful" principle of stagecraft, another example of a minuscule musical which works rather better than the Broadway big-band version.

"The Secret Garden" has of course been around a bit. At least three movie versions, countless television dramatizations and a couple of years ago in New York a major musical, all telling of the little orphan of the Raj who ends up in the wuthering heights of a Yorkshire home where there's the exquisite stern housekeeper and something creepy in the attic.

A lyrical, charming little version of the old bestseller now comes from Diana Morgan and Steven Markwick, and in Dan Crawford's brisk staging his daughter Katey manages to be winning rather than winsome. It seems that we are slowly working our way back to that kind of intimacy and charm and not a moment too soon.

At the Tricycle in Kilburn, the Fats Waller tribute "Ain't Misbehavin'" has been joyously returned to its cabaret roots. This is the songbook show which started off Broadway at the Manhattan Theatre Club in 1978, for an audience of 70 people a night. It was, unwisely, but with huge commercial profit, blown up into a Broadway big-band wide-stage extravaganza, in which guise it first came rather less successfully to London in the mid-1980s.

A decade later the Tricycle's director Nicolas Kent has taken



Felix Bell in "The Secret Garden."

falsely encouraged aspiring talents to believe they have to work to Palladium dimensions. What we did best, in the era of Julian Slade and Sandy Wilson and Vivian Ellis, were very simple and unambitious shows which corresponded to the longest of all New York theatrical runs, that of "The Fantasticks." It seems that we are slowly working our way back to that kind of intimacy and charm and not a moment too soon.

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A decade later the Tricycle's director Nicolas Kent has taken

it back to a low-budget, very intimate staging on a set by Bunty Christie which brilliantly re-creates the keyboard of a piano upon which an agile cast of five dance and sing such Waller classics as "Ain't Nobody's Business," "Black and Blue" and "The Joint Is Jumpin'."

For me, the constant surprise of Waller is the variety of styles in which he wrote and played: everything from Harlem jazz through spirituals to such mainstream Hollywood pops as "Two Sleepy People" and "I'm Gonna Sit Right Down and Write Myself a Letter."

Waller was also that comparative rarity a musical comic, and a jovial jokiness now best represented by Ray Shell, while Debbie Bishop takes care of the romantic end of the scale. Thirty Waller numbers here, all coming up as fresh as the day 60 years ago when most of them were written, and stunningly choreographed in a tiny arena by Gillian Gregory.

## Americans in France: 2 Premieres

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

AS American artists who left deep traces, Leonard Bernstein and Martha Graham are hardly unknown in France. Even so, the French-language premiere of one of Bernstein's stage works and the entry of Graham into the repertoire of the Paris Opera Ballet are treasurable signs of their posthumous creative resonance.

The vicissitudes of "Candide" from its beginning as a musical in 1956 to its full-scale recording more than 30 years later as an opera (the composer conducting it for the first time) would make a rich doctoral thesis if not a book. Key dates were 1973, when it achieved real popular success (740 performances against 73 for the original) in a miniature version (one act and only 13 musicians); 1982, when the New York City Opera produced an "opera house version," and 1986, when the Scottish Opera restored even more of the music.

Collaborators along the way included Lillian Hellman (suspected of using Voltaire to lambaste McCarthyism), John La Touche, Dorothy Parker, Richard Wilbur, Hugh Wheeler, Stephen Sondheim, the orchestrator Hershy Kay, the directors Tyrone Guthrie and Hal Prince, and John Mauceri, who conducted the dinky version of 1973, the opera of 1986, and others in between. In the end he probably knew it better than the composer.

Among the various problems were uncertainty on how to present it and how to take it. Was it serious or satire? ("Satire," George S. Kaufman said, "is what closes Saturday night.") Should it be played for wit or belly laughs? Was it an American musical or some kind of European music theater? Dogged admirers were sustained at first by the indestructible popularity of the overture and the existence of an original-cast recording, something rarely accorded Broadway box office flops.

NOW boldly comes L'Esplanade, the enterprising opera house of Saint-Etienne, and Bernstein has Voltaire as a closer collaborator than ever. Jean-Louis Pichon, the theater's director, used Voltaire's language for the spoken text, save for some topical allusions — references to a Polish pope and to corrupt politicians. Henri-Louis Matter translated the lyrics into French, effectively, on the strength of one hearing.

Robert Fortune's lively staging was an imaginative amalgam of Broadway-ish drive and Offenbachian zanyism, reinforced by the picture-book sets and costumes of Dominique Pichon and Rosalie Varda, and by Patrick Fournillier's sharply alert musical direction.



Constance Hauman and Jean-François Lapointe in "Candide."

Alternate casting of the two main roles brought Constance Hauman and Jean-François Lapointe as Cunegonde and Candide at Sunday's performance. Hauman, an American who has sung her ferociously difficult role under the composer, brilliantly spanned its high coloratura and low comedy, while Lapointe, a Quebecer, brought an agreeable tenor and the right guileless manner to the title part. André Jobin's multiple tasks included impersonating Voltaire as narrator, as well as Pangloss and Dr. Martin, all with professional aplomb. Valérie Lecocq was the pert Paquette, but Hélian Hézan's Old Lady, with little style and no voice, let the side down.

In Boston during the 1956 tryout, the Globe's not very favorable critic said that perhaps if it had been put on by some opera company "and sung in French or Italian it might be regarded as an art work in the near future." In any case this co-production with several French opera houses should give "Candide" a wide showing in France for a couple of seasons.

When Martha Graham gave the world premiere of "Temptations of the Moon" in New York in 1986, she was 92 years old

and celebrating the 60th anniversary of the first dance concert she gave on her own. This work, for two soloists and a corps of 18 women and men, is more concerned with dance than plot, far removed from the Freudian dramas of Graham's earlier years. As such it is probably a happy choice for the Paris company, one of the few besides Graham's own company to be allowed to do a Graham work.

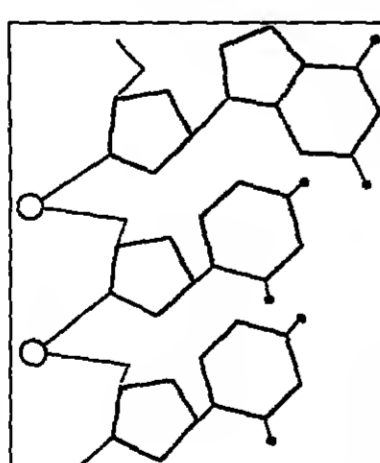
The title is taken from a chapter in Daniel Boorstin's book "The Discoverers," concerned with the pull of the moon on human behavior. Set to Bartók's exotic and strongly rhythmic Dance Suite, it is both organic and lyrical, a kind of pagan ritual in which the corps circles the central couple — a dominating goddess and her partner, or perhaps lover. Marie-Claude Pietragalla was luminous as Crescent Moon, looking much like a young Graham, while Patrick Dupond was diligent and bit ponderous as Velvet Night.

The all-20th-century program was filled out by Jiri Kylian's "Sinfonietta," Balanchine's "Agon" and Roland Petit's "Jeune Femme et la Mort."

## In this Thursday's HEALTH/SCIENCE

### DNA Race

Puzzles of scientific competition.



Herald Tribune

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Weeks on List
1	POLITICALLY CORRECT STORIES by James Finn Garner	1 30
2	THE CELESTINE PROPHESY by James Redfield	2 46
3	DEBT OF HONOR by Tom Clancy	3 30
4	INSOMNIA by Stephen King	4 13
5	WINGS by Danielle Steel	5 7
6	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY by Robert James Waller	6 127
7	THE LOTTERY WINNER by Mary Higgins Clark	7 10
8	DARK RIVERS OF THE HEART by Dean Koontz	8 9
9	TALOS by Anne Rice	9 15
10	THE CHAMBER by John Grisham	10 27
11	THE GIFT by Danielle Steel	11 25
12	MUTINY: A MESSAGE DOWN UNDER by Mark Morgan	12 15
13	NOTHING LASTS FOREVER by Sidney Sheldon	13 17
14	SELF-DEFENSE by Jonathan Kellerman	14 1
15	A CUP OF CHRISTMAS TEA by Tom Hagg	15 6
NONFICTION		
1	CROSSING THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE by John Paul II	1 11
2	DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN by Tim Allen	2 15
3	COUPLEHOOD by Paul Reiser	3 19
4	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES by William J. Bennett	4 36
5	THE HOT ZONE by Richard Preston	5 14
6	JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES by James Herriot	6 16
7	THE WARREN BUFFETT WAY by Robert G. Hagstrom	7 7
8	THE BELL CURVE by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray	8 11
9	BARBARA RUSH: A Memoir by Barbara Rush	9 18
10	DOLLY by Dolly Parton	10 14
11	NIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL by John Berendt	11 45
12	NO ORDINARY TIME by Devin Kearse Goodwin	12 15
13	SISTERS by Carol Salline	13 3
14	ALL THE TROUBLE IN THE WORLD by F. J. O'Rourke	14 10
15	IT WASN'T ALWAYS EASY BUT I SURE HAD FUN by Lewis Grizzard	15 5
16	ADVICE: HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS by Rosie Daley	16 38
17	IN THE KITCHEN WITH MEN ARK FROM MARS WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS by John Gray	17 26
18	ILLUMINATA by Marianne Williamson	18 3
19	MAKING EYE L.I.N.E. Thing Enterprises	19 16

## BOOKS

EAST, WEST: Stories  
By Salman Rushdie. 211 pages.  
\$21. Pantheon.

Reviewed by  
Shashi Tharoor

IT is impossible to think of Salman Rushdie today without thinking of his awful predicament following the fatwa proclaimed against him for "The Satanic Verses." Yet the extent to which this controversy has dominated our perception of his work is itself an injustice. Rushdie may well be a crusader for secularist social subversion and/or a stirring symbol of the cause of freedom of expression in the face of intolerant dogma; but reducing him to this emblematic figure has obscured his true contribution as a major novelist of our time.

For Rushdie brought an astonishing new voice into the world of English-language fiction, a voice whose language and concerns stretched the

boundaries of the possible in English literature. His heritage was derived from the polyglot tumult of multiethnic, post-colonial India; his intellectual convictions owed as much to Nehruvian nationalism and the eclecticism of the Sufi mystics as to any source west of the Suez; his style combined a formal English education with the cadences of the Indian oral storytelling tradition, the riches of Latin American magic realism, and the extravagant fabulism of the Arabian Nights. Both in his life and in his writing, Rushdie stood for intermingling and interchange, displacement and transfiguration, migration and renewal. He recalled and reinvented his roots while thriving in his own deracinated world — a teeming, myth-infused, gaudy, exuberant, many-bued and restless world — past the immigration inspectors of English literature. And he enriched this new homeland with breathtaking, risk-ridden,

imaginative prose of rare beauty and originality.

"East, West," his first collection of short stories, offers a glimpse of the qualities that have made Rushdie so valuable. The nine stories are arranged in three sections: "East" (three stories set in the Indian subcontinent), "West" (three stories that feature non-Indian characters) and finally "East, West," three stories that deal, to some degree, with Indians in Britain. The structure seems a contrivance, for there is no unifying "meeting of the twain" theme as the title might suggest. The stories are uneven in form, length, treatment, structure and language. But it is just as well that this collection, both in content and construction, reminds us that Rushdie is a writer of both the East and the West.

Some of the tales are slight, none more so than the first in this volume, in which a visa-seeking Pakistani bride, contemplating life with a stranger

in an unknown land, is delighted to be turned down by the consulate. Some are clever but insubstantial, like the parody "Yorick," an elaborate Shakespeare-meets-Freud joke that, for all its brilliance and literary showmanship, never rises above the jocular. Some are compelling yet flawed, like "The Harmony of the Spheres," an intricately constructed story of a schizophrenic, married by a trick ending. But all of them are worth reading, because with Rushdie one is always in the presence of a true original.

Shashi Tharoor, author of "The Great Indian Novel," "Show Business" and "The Five Dollar Smile and Other Stories," writes this for The Washington Post.

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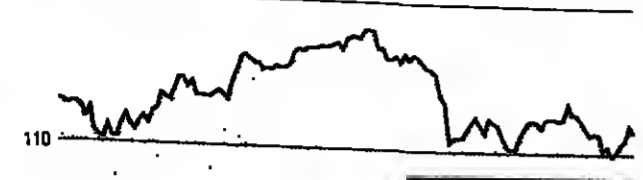
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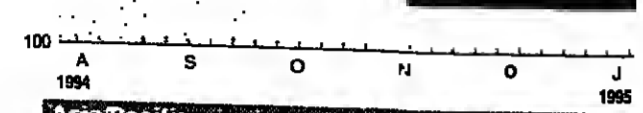
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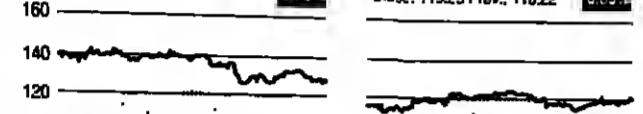
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



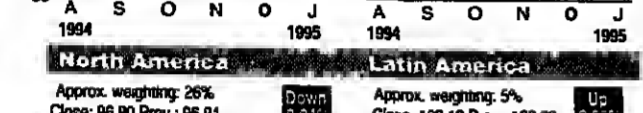
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Previous: 111.99



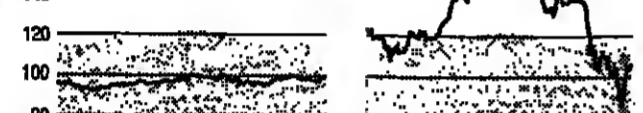
Asia/Pacific  
122.06  
Previous: 122.94



Europe  
115.22  
Previous: 116.22



North America  
96.94  
Previous: 96.94



Latin America  
103.13  
Previous: 103.88

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

Sector	Index	Change
Energy	112.38	+0.06
Utilities	122.38	+0.24
Finance	110.73	-0.82
Services	108.21	-0.26
Capital Goods	114.32	-0.86
Raw Materials	134.26	-0.05
Consumer Goods	103.93	-0.46
Miscellaneous	114.85	-0.15

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Industry Heats Up In U.S.

### Use of Capacity At 15-Year High

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American industry operated at its fastest pace in 15 years last month as an unexpectedly strong burst of year-end activity pushed capacity utilization to 85.4 percent, the Federal Reserve reported Tuesday.

With output of U.S. factories, mines and utilities rising 1 percent, the biggest gain in two years, many analysts said the industrial sector now has such potential for regaining inflation that the central bank could not avoid further increases in short-term interest rates.

Additional monetary tightening has been widely assumed ever since the preceding rate increase on Nov. 15, but some analysts had come to think that Mexico's economic crisis and a report on Friday of flat retail sales for the final two months of the year might cause the Fed to hold back.

Higher U.S. interest rates could make the already battered peso even less attractive relative to the dollar.

"We continue to expect a policy firming" at the Fed's next Open Market Committee meeting on Jan. 31, said Marilyn Schjaj, an economist at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. "The Fed will be increasingly concerned about the high levels of capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector and the low rate of unemployment in the labor market."

The Fed is known to pay particular attention to the utilization rate, which it calculates itself and which has now surpassed the 85 percent threshold.

See INDUSTRY, Page 10

## Money Heads to Mexico

### Successful Bond Sale Points to Confidence

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — With Mexico's first successful sale Tuesday of government securities since the peso crisis broke last month, the country began to climb back toward regaining the confidence of financial markets, aided by the promise of a U.S. guarantee.

Foreign investors returned to the weekly auction of Tesobonos, offering to buy almost \$1 billion worth of Treasury peso bills carrying a dollar guarantee. The central bank initially offered \$300 million worth of Tesobonos and added another \$100 million because of the strong demand. A total of \$941 million was bid for the securities of three maturities, meaning about half the bids received were refused.

While Mexico still had to pay interest rates of 19.75 percent for 91-day bills, that was still only a quarter of a percentage point more than last week, when the government was stuck with 85 percent of its bills unsold. Six-month and one-year bills also were sold out Tuesday, at rates ranging from 16 percent to 26 percent.

The success of the auction temporarily buoyed the stock market, but the Bolsa index ended 1.6 percent lower. The peso also pulled back from an early slide; the dollar finished at 5.25 pesos, down from 5.44 pesos on Monday.

Market rates on peso bills, known as Cetes, also were about 5 percentage points lower than expected, but still at crisis levels of 43 percent.

The auction carried more psychological than financial significance, said Lars Schonander, Latin American economist for Baring Brothers. "It's silly for the Mexicans to pay this much when they will soon be able to issue cheaper paper," he said, referring to the dollar-denominated bonds that Mexico will float after the U.S. Congress approves a debt guarantee of up to \$40 billion.

U.S. and Mexican officials are working on details of this plan, including the fees Mexico will have to pay for the guarantee. If approved, Mr. Schonander said Mexico should be able to sell dollar bonds yielding only a percentage point or two above similar U.S. government securities, thus financing the rush out of Mexico by American mutual funds and other foreigners as their \$17 billion worth of Tesobonos come due this year.

[The U.S.-Mexican talks are focusing on the terms for the guarantee package and what collateral Mexico will offer, officials said, Bloomberg Business News reported.]

[House speaker Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, said the House of Representatives would not take up the Mexican aid package this week.]

## China Pledges to Repay Loans

Reuters

BEIJING — China will repay all foreign government loans on schedule to maintain its credit standing despite defaults by some recipients, an official told the Xinhua news agency on Tuesday.

The issue of China's ability to repay its foreign debt emerged during an internal speech by Prime Minister Li Peng to a year-end economic conference in November, when he cited repayment as one of the chief economic problems, diplomats said.

Mr. Li said that with loans from the 1980s reaching repayment peaks, China would be severely squeezed to repay in 1995, the diplomats said.

Problems of repayment had emerged among recipients who

mismanaged projects, were hit by the depreciation of China's currency in recent years or who just simply refused to pay, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation told Xinhua.

But most of the more than 1,200 projects with foreign government backing have shown profits, and capital and interest would be paid in line with agreements, the official said.

Banks have been burdened with repayment responsibilities, but China has been introducing tighter guidelines to try to keep the problem under control, the official told Xinhua.

"The fact that China can repay the loans on schedule has an important bearing on China's reputation in the world and the Chinese government has

paid great attention to it," Xinhua quoted the official in charge of foreign government loans as saying.

From 1979 to 1994, a total of 22 countries provided China with government loans carrying 15- to 30-year terms, as well as extended time limits of seven to 10 years. Consequently, many loans issued in the early 1980s are now coming due, he said.

China's foreign debt reached \$100 billion at the end of 1994, with about 50 percent in dollars and 25 percent in yen. A Finance Ministry official warned last month that Beijing must improve financial risk management.

Chinese officials say the debt-service ratio is comfortably below the 20 percent of annual export earnings.

## Chrysler Posts Record Results But Stock Slips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Tuesday it earned more than \$3.7 billion in 1994, the best year in the company's 69-year history.

Despite the bottom line, Chrysler shares fell \$1.25, to \$51.625, in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts said the drop was because of a higher-than-expected tax credit and investor concern over softening sales of subcompact cars.

The previous annual earnings record for the third-biggest U.S. automaker was \$2.4 billion, set in 1984.

Chrysler's fourth-quarter net income surged 51 percent to a record \$1.17 billion, or \$3.20 a share, from \$777 million, or \$2.11 a share, the previous year.

The latest results include a tax gain of \$132 million. Revenue in the quarter rose 19 percent to a record \$14.3 billion, from \$12 billion in 1993.

Revenue for the year rose 20 percent, to \$52.2 billion, from \$43.6 billion in 1993.

"Chrysler had an outstanding year in 1994 in just about every respect," said Robert Eaton, the chairman of the company.

Chrysler's record results were fueled by strong demand, especially for better-equipped models that carry a higher profit margin. Factory-to-dealer sales for the quarter rose 11 percent, to 724,946 units, and jumped 12 percent for the full year, to 2.7 million units.

Chrysler, by far the most profitable of Detroit's three automakers on a per-vehicle basis, made an average after-tax profit of \$1,350 on each vehicle sold in the fourth quarter, up from \$1,000 in the third quarter and \$1,100 a year ago.

Chrysler also said it fully

funded its pension program in December, for the first time since 1957. A year ago, Chrysler's pensions were underfunded by \$2.2 billion.

Chrysler Financial Corp. posted fourth-quarter earnings of \$54 million, down from \$56 million in the year-ago period. The company said the decline was due to higher interest rates, which squeezed margins.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Intel Net Plunges on Chip Flaw

Bloomberg Business News

SANTA CLARA, California — Intel Corp. said Tuesday that fourth-quarter net income fell 37 percent because of a charge to cover the costs of replacing its flawed Pentium chips.

The pretax charge for replacing several hundred thousand flawed Pentium processors, Intel's newest computer chip, totaled \$475 million, or 70 cents a share. The charge includes costs of manufacturing new chips, contracting service personnel and the write-down of inventory of the flawed chips.

The company, which is the world's largest chipmaker, reported net income after the charge of \$372 million, or 86 cents a share, down from \$594 million, or \$1.35, in the year-ago period.

The company's shares fell \$1.125, to \$67, after it had risen as high as \$69.375 earlier in the session. The news of the

See INTEL, Page 10

## MEDIA MARKETS

### 'News Up!' for TeleSurfers

By Andy Meisler

New York Times Service

HOPING to win the elusive loyalty of channel surfers and compulsive zappers while maintaining its position at the top of the local TV news ratings, a broadcast station in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, is making a most unusual leap into the Interactive Age.

Starting this week, viewers of WCCO's 10 P.M. newscast will be able to customize the 35-minute program, bypassing segments that bore them and selecting alternatives.

While futurists and television theorists have been talking for years about "video on demand," and while several high-tech experimental systems are already demonstrating the service, this CBS affiliate's "News of Your Choice" is being introduced without benefit of fiber-optic cable, mainframe computers or microprocessor-packed television sets.

Instead, it depends on the willing cooperation of a competing station and on viewers' old-fashioned remote control devices. Indeed, perhaps the biggest surprise is just how low-tech and inexpensive this leap really is.

WCCO is offering these choices by broadcasting two simultaneous but different newscasts — one on its own Channel 4 and one on Channel 23, using air time leased from a local rival, KJLT.

Near the top of the hour, viewers will be able to watch a segment containing world news plus a three-minute weather report on Channel 4, or a segment of the same length on Channel 23 containing local news and a 10-second weather forecast.

Viewers will then be able to choose between

a relatively lengthy local feature on Channel 4 and expanded local and national news coverage on Channel 23.

Sports lovers can select a full sports report on one channel, while sports haters can switch to a health segment on another.

The opening headlines and final wrap-up segments will be identical on both channels. So will most of the commercials. Anchors on both newscasts will promote upcoming segments on the other channel.

Whether this tacit endorsement of channel switching will add to WCCO's ratings or simply confuse viewers is a matter of much interest in the television community.

"It looks like we've beaten technology to the punch," said John Culliton, vice president and general manager of WCCO. The new program, Mr. Culliton said, addresses a persistent problem: Viewers devote a limited time each day to watching news but want the programs they do watch to be tailored to their taste and desires.

"By the very nature of the medium you can't satisfy everyone," Mr. Culliton said. "Do people want three minutes of weather? Most say 'yes,' but others don't. Some say they want national and international news, yet most gravitate to shows that don't have very much. We have a survey that says 50 percent of the audience wants sports. But that means half of the population doesn't."

The proliferation of remote control devices has worsened the problem. According to Mr. Culliton, about 90 percent of television households use remote control units, and four out of five viewers change channels an average of five times during a newscast.

## Citicorp Doubles Its Dividend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Citicorp, flush with rising profits and \$26 billion in capital, announced Tuesday that it would double its quarterly dividend.

The largest U.S. bank, which began reversing its lagging fortunes in 1991, raised its quarterly shareholder payout to 30 cents a share from 15 cents.

Citicorp last week reported record yearly earnings for 1994 of \$3.4 billion.

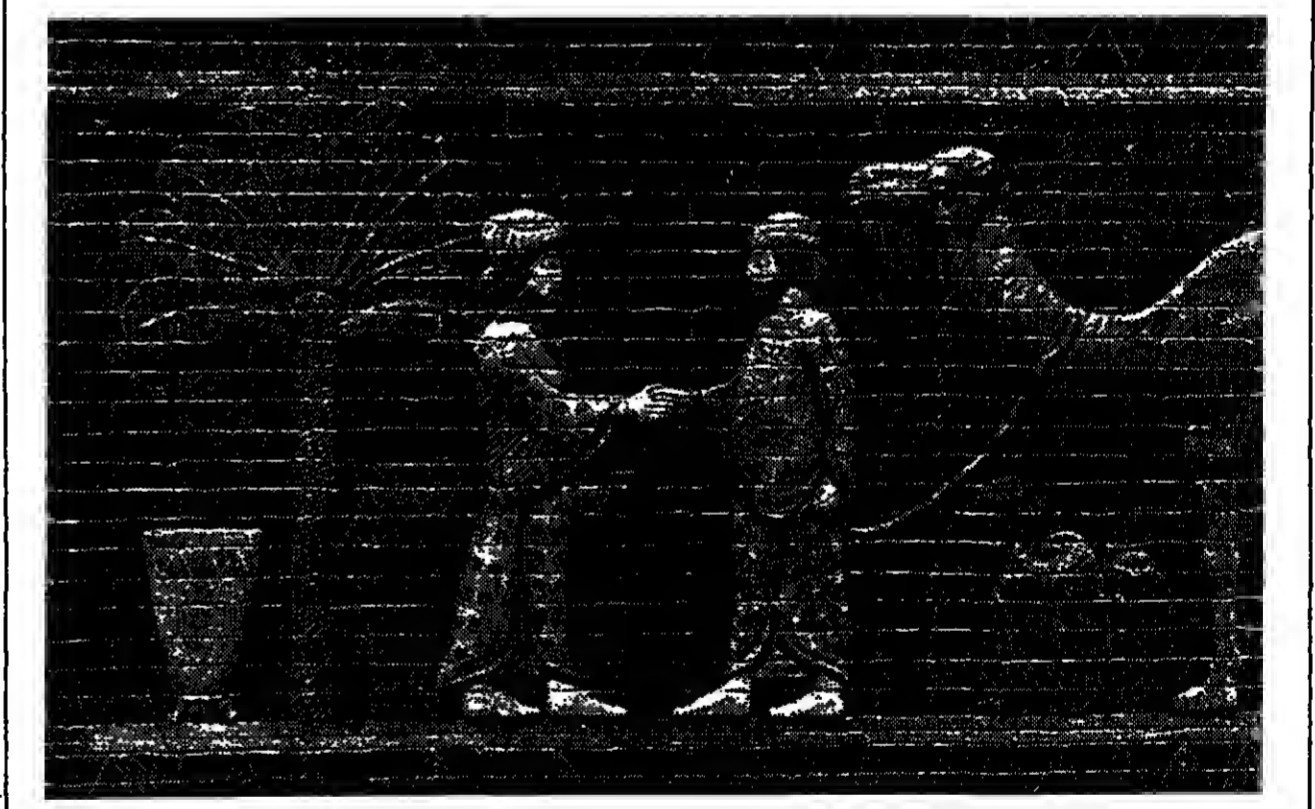
Other large New York banks Tuesday reported mixed results for the fourth quarter of 1994. Many felt pain from weak financial markets, but global consumer and payment processing businesses helped offset the effects.

Chase Manhattan Corp. and Chemical Banking Corp. said profits sagged in the fourth quarter because of weak trading revenues, problems with the Mexican peso and costs related to staff reductions.

Chase Manhattan's earnings fell 27 percent, while Chemical Banking's plunged 48 percent. Bank of New York Co. said earnings jumped 28 percent in the quarter largely because of higher interest income.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## OUR PHILOSOPHY OF BANKING GOES BACK 4,000 YEARS.



It was the ancient traders who first established many of today's banking practices. They accepted funds for safekeeping. Bartered goods for services. And extended credit. It was a business based on trust, and a handshake contract was binding.

The world has changed immeasurably since then, but Republic National Bank

still holds to the principles established nearly four millennia ago. We believe in the primacy of personal relationships, the importance of trust and the protection of depositors' funds. This emphasis has made us one of the world's leading private banks.

We're part of a global group with more than US\$5 billion in capital and more

than US\$50 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheet, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

Though cuneiform tablets have given way to modern computers, the timeless qualities of safety, service and personal integrity will always be at the heart of our bank.

Republic National Bank

A Safra Bank

NEW YORK • GENEVA • LONDON • BEIJING • BEIRUT • BEVERLY HILLS • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • CAYMAN ISLANDS • COPENHAGEN • DENVER • GIBRALTAR • GUERNSEY • HONG KONG • JAKARTA • LOS ANGELES • LUGANO • LUXEMBOURG • MANILA • MEXICO CITY • MIAMI • MILAN • MONTE CARLO • MONTEVIDEO • MONTREAL • MOSCOW • NASSAU • PARIS • PERTH • PUNTA DEL ESTE • RIO DE JANEIRO • ROME • SANTIAGO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TAIPEI • TOKYO • TORONTO • ZURICH

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Jan. 17	Eurocurrency Deposits	Jan. 17
London 100	1.50	1 month	3 1/4-4 1/4
Paris 100	1.50	3 months	4 1/4-5 1/4
Frankfurt 100	1.50	6 months	5 1/4-6 1/4
Switzerland 100	1.50	1 year	6 1/4-7 1/4
Japan 100	1.50	Source: Reuters, LIBOR Bank.	
Other Dollar Values		Key Money Rates	
Australian \$	1.00	1-month Treasury bill	4 1/4
Canadian \$	1.00	3-month Treasury bill	4 1/4
Deutsche Mark	1.00	6-month Treasury bill	4 1/4
French Franc	1.00	1-year Treasury bill	4 1/4
Italian Lira	1.00	3-month Treasury note	4 1/4
Japanese Yen	1.00	6-month Treasury note	4 1/4
Swiss Franc	1.00	1-year Treasury note	4 1/4
UK Pound	1.00	3-month Treasury bond	4 1/4
US Dollar	1.00	6-month Treasury bond	4 1/4
Forward Rates		1-year Treasury bond	4 1/4
30-day	1.50	Source: Reuters, LIBOR Bank.	
60-day	1.50		
90-day	1.50		
120-day	1.50		
150-day	1.50		
180-day	1.50		
210-day	1.50		
240-day	1.50		
270-day	1.50		
300-day	1.50		
330-day	1.50		
360-day	1.50		

## MARKET DIARY

## Shaky Yen Helps Bolster the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the yen Tuesday amid concern about Japan's economy because of the earthquake that struck Kobe, one of its industrial cities, on Monday.

The dollar also rose against other major currencies on reports that showed the U.S. economy was still growing fast enough to prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

"People bought dollars for yen because they didn't know what was going on in Japan," said Karl Halfigan, vice president for strategic trading at CFC Bank New York.

But dollar gains were capped by speculation that Japanese insurers and other companies would have to sell their overseas investments, including U.S. Treasury bonds, to pay for the damages, which would bolster the yen against the dollar.

The dollar ended at \$9.108 yen, up from \$9.390 yen on Monday.

The dollar ended at \$1.532 Deutsche marks, up from \$1.513

DM from Monday; at 1.2865 Swiss francs, up from 1.2843 Swiss francs; and at 5.2998 French francs, up from 5.2925 francs.

The pound eased to \$1.5665 from \$1.5685.

Strong capacity use data fueled concern about higher U.S. rates. But many traders said they thought the Fed might refrain from raising rates, given Mexico's financial crisis and the slumping Canadian dollar.

"It feels like the dollar is getting into a no-win situation," said Charles Spence, director of currency sales at Standard Chartered Bank in New York.

In Europe, speculation that interest rates there could soon be heading higher was fueled by comments made by Georg Rich, the Swiss National Bank's chief economist.

Mr. Rich said that while long-term interest rates could fall in the near future, the central bank was ready to raise rates if economic recovery drove inflation higher.

Rising European rates make the return offered on the dollar less attractive and typically tend to drive it lower against European currencies.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## INDUSTRY: Production Surges

Continued from Page 9

old often associated with accelerating price pressures.

Paul W. Boltz, a former Fed staff economist, called the new figures "a matter of serious concern."

## U.S. Stocks

cern" and said that it would be "worrisome" if the Fed did not act.

"The economy has a big head of steam up," he said.

Other analysts, though not necessarily contending that rates need not be raised for a seventh time in a year, expressed reservations about the figures, particularly the operating rate.

"I have deep skepticism about the validity of them as predictors of inflation," said David H. Resler, chief economist at Nomura Securities International. He noted that the three most recent occasions in which utilization reached about 85 percent — in 1980, in the late 1980s and currently — have been times of widely varied inflation: about 12.5 percent, 4.5 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

## Report Chills U.S. Shares

U.S. stocks, coming off a powerful two-day rally, closed mixed on Tuesday after a report showing brisk economic growth rekindled concern the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates later this month.

But traders said that fears about higher rates were partly offset by optimism of strong fourth-quarter corporate earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial index, which had gained 73.34 points in the past two trading sessions, slipped 1.68 points lower to 3,930.66, but gained outpaced losers by a ratio of 6 to 5.

The benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bill rose 9/32 point, to 96 29/32, as its yield slipped to 7.77 percent from 7.79 percent, amid expectations for Fed action to rein in inflation. But yields on Treasury notes and bills with a maturity of three years or less, which are more sensitive to Fed rate increases, rose as much as 10 basis points.

Banks were pulled lower by weaker-than-expected earnings from Chemical Bank, NationsBank and Chase Manhattan, reflecting the bite of higher rates.

By Associated Press Jan. 17

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

1994

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1996

1997

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## Dow Jones Averages

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Indus 3930.66 3930.66 3930.66 3930.66 -1.68

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Comp 1320.97 1320.97 1320.97 1320.97 -0.49

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3930.66 3930.66 3930.66 3930.66 -1.68

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NYSE Indexes

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## Portuguese Bank Bid Finds Fresh Opposition

**LISBON** — A leading Portuguese industrialist has vowed to rally fellow shareholders to block the takeover of Banco Português do Atlântico, SA, Portugal's largest private bank, while the central bank has requested additional information before making a ruling on the bid.

Belmiro Mendes de Azevedo, chairman of Sonae Investimentos, said late Monday he would marshal the target bank's core shareholders to resist a takeover by Banco Comercial Português SA and the insurer Companhia de Seguros Imperio.

The Bank of Portugal governor, Antonio de Sousa, said that "once the dossier is ready and if there are no major problems, it could take about two or three weeks" to make a decision. The central bank has up to three months to make a ruling.

He said the central bank would look carefully at the financing operation being mounted for the bid and would check the solvency ratios of the companies involved.

Mr. Azevedo, the largest individual shareholder in the bank with a stake of 7.2 percent, said he would head a group of 13 businessmen who hold an estimated 28 percent.

The core shareholders also opposed a previous takeover attempt in the middle of last year, but the group's resolve was not fully tested because the government blocked the bid on grounds that a hostile takeover battle could destabilize the Portuguese banking sector.

(AP-DJ, Reuters)

## Not-So-United Colors of Benetton Italian Clothier Sues Its German Retailers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MILAN** — Benetton SpA has taken legal action against about a dozen German stores that have refused to pay for their products in a dispute over the Italian clothing manufacturer and retailer's controversial advertising campaign.

Owners of about 570 Benetton stores in Germany said that the ads had caused sales to drop by between 10 percent and 30 percent. The ads, under the slogan "The United Colors of Benetton," have included pictures of dying AIDS victims, kissing nuns, dead Croatian soldiers and colored condoms.

On Tuesday, a hearing of a lawsuit brought by Benetton against a German retailer in Kassel, Germany, was postponed to March 14 after Benetton refused to agree to a settlement, saying it would rather fight the issue in court, judicial sources said.

Benetton is suing the retailer Heinz Hartwich, who owns several shops, after he refused to pay his bill of 921,000 Deutsche marks (\$602,000) for winter clothes delivered by the company.

Benetton said it refused an out-of-court amicable settlement because of the media attention Mr. Hartwich and his lawyer, Ulfert Engels, have attracted.

"Benetton's willingness to settle the case has dropped sharply in light of the way Engels and Hartwich have produced themselves," said Michael Händler, who is representing Benetton.

A Benetton spokeswoman, Marina Galati, said, "There is clearly a crisis in the German textile sector. But they can't use the advertising as an excuse: it's been our campaign for years. In fact, Germany had a record year in 1992 with a very hard-hitting campaign."

Benetton said German sales were stable last year in volume terms, but revenue figures were unavailable.

"Our system is very entrepreneurial," Ms. Galati said. "You chose your own clothes, you set your own sales program. If these stores are losing out, others must be gaining."

Benetton operates under a franchise system, with individual stores owned by local business people.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

## Mitterrand Urges Single EU Currency

Knocky Rudder

**STRASBOURG, France** — The European Union should move strongly to introduce a single currency by 1997 despite any difficulties such as a move might cause, François Mitterrand, the president of France, said Tuesday.

"We must respect the timetable that we fixed and ensure that we have a single currency by 1997," he said. Mr. Mitterrand's remarks represented the third statement in two days from top French officials regarding the possibility of monetary union by 1997.

On Monday, Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery said France would do all it could to meet the 1997 goal and expected that eight EU states might soon meet the criteria for monetary union set by the Maastricht treaty on European unity. Earlier on Tuesday, the Bank of France Governor, Jean-Claude Trichet, said monetary union by 1997 "cannot be ruled out."

The statements coincide with a renewal of turbulence in the European Monetary System, which in the past week has seen the Spanish peseta pushed to the lower end of its 15-percent fluctuation band, the Italian lira buffeted and the French franc pushed to a 12-month low against the Deutsche mark.

"These currency tensions show how vital it is that we move as soon as possible to a single currency," Mr. Mitterrand told a full session of the European Parliament. "Monetary union is a vital and natural complement to the single market. This is the only way of making Europe into a major economic and monetary power."

## Buying Up Bull: The Plot Thickens

Reuters

**PARIS** — The list of companies bidding for at least a 10-percent stake in Groupe Bull appears to be growing.

Japan's NEC Corp., Motorola Inc. of the United States, IPC Corp. of Singapore, Quadral of France and probably a consortium led by Dassault Electronique SA's Dassault Automatismes have each bid for a stake of at least 10 percent in the computer maker, according to the business daily Les Echos.

Bidders for a stake of less than 10 percent in Bull, which is expected to be privatized soon, include International Business Machines Corp. Government officials were not available to comment on the report, which also said that

a decision on the final make-up of shareholders would be decided before the end of February.

NEC already has a 3.74 percent stake in Bull, while IBM has a holding of 2.11 percent. Quadral, a maker of computer-based signaling equipment, would be backed in its offer through a joint venture with AT&T Corp. The report said. Last year it was reported that Quadral would hold 51 percent and AT&T would have the rest.

Les Echos said that Bull would announce its results for 1994 on Feb. 17 and that this would occur before the government reached a decision on new shareholders. It said the figures should show that the company's revenue rose by 5.8 percent, to 29.9 billion French francs (\$5.6 billion).


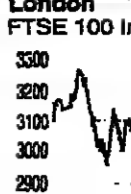
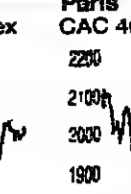
An NEC spokesman confirmed that the company had submitted a bid for a larger stake in Bull, but he declined to comment on how many shares NEC hoped to buy.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

### Very briefly:

- DG Bank's suit against its former bond trading chief, Friedrich Steil, was partially dismissed by a Frankfurt judge who decided that evidence regarding losses from cash and forward deals with French banks was not as serious as it had originally appeared.
- Russia's ruble fell more than 1 percent after Alexander Ilyushenko, the country's chief law enforcement official, announced a criminal investigation of the central bank's failure to prevent a currency crisis last October.
- A European Union committee made up of national merger officials has urged the European Commission to block a bid by Mercedes-Benz AG to acquire the bus maker Kassbohrer Fahrzeugwerke GmbH, committee sources said.
- AT&T Corp. has joined three European publishers — Burda Verlag GmbH of Germany, Lagardere Group SA of France and Pearson PLC of Britain — to create an on-line service.
- Mannesmann Demag AG said it acquired the turbine division of Imao Industries Inc. of the United States for \$124 million.
- SEAT, the troubled Spanish subsidiary of Volkswagen AG, was struck by as many as 10,000 automobile workers in the second 24-hour strike this month.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, AFP

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX		London FTSE 100 Index		Paris CAC 40
				
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	413.99	415.38	-0.36
Brussels	Stock Index	7,122.50	7,127.32	-0.07
Frankfurt	DAX	2,083.87	2,085.64	-0.08
Frankfurt	FAZ	778.95	778.47	+0.06
Heidelberg	HEX	1,867.76	1,889.89	-1.17
London	Financial Times 30	2,346.00	2,366.80	-0.87
London	FTSE 100	3,054.40	3,076.70	-0.72
Madrid	General Index	282.16	282.56	-0.14
Milan	MIBTEL	10680	10724	-0.60
Paris	CAC 40	1,856.94	1,872.81	-0.85
Stockholm	STX 16	1,604.89	1,612.88	-0.48
Vienna	ATX Index	1,024.99	1,029.75	-0.46
Zurich	SBS	912.21	914.98	-0.30





**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month 12

Yd		PE	100	1000	10000	100000
18%	1	18	180	1800	18000	180000
22%	1	22	220	2200	22000	220000
26%	1	26	260	2600	26000	260000
30%	1	30	300	3000	30000	300000
34%	1	34	340	3400	34000	340000
38%	1	38	380	3800	38000	380000
42%	1	42	420	4200	42000	420000
46%	1	46	460	4600	46000	460000
50%	1	50	500	5000	50000	500000
54%	1	54	540	5400	54000	540000
58%	1	58	580	5800	58000	580000
62%	1	62	620	6200	62000	620000
66%	1	66	660	6600	66000	660000
70%	1	70	700	7000	70000	700000
74%	1	74	740	7400	74000	740000
78%	1	78	780	7800	78000	780000
82%	1	82	820	8200	82000	820000
86%	1	86	860	8600	86000	860000
90%	1	90	900	9000	90000	900000
94%	1	94	940	9400	94000	940000
98%	1	98	980	9800	98000	980000
100%	1	100	1000	10000	100000	1000000
102%	1	102	1020	10200	102000	1020000
104%	1	104	1040	10400	104000	1040000
106%	1	106	1060	10600	106000	1060000
108%	1	108	1080	10800	108000	1080000
110%	1	110	1100	11000	110000	1100000
112%	1	112	1120	11200	112000	1120000
114%	1	114	1140	11400	114000	1140000
116%	1	116	1160	11600	116000	1160000
118%	1	118	1180	11800	118000	1180000
120%	1	120	1200	12000	120000	1200000
122%	1	122	1220	12200	122000	1220000
124%	1	124	1240	12400	124000	1240000
126%	1	126	1260	12600	126000	1260000
128%	1	128	1280	12800	128000	1280000
130%	1	130	1300	13000	130000	1300000
132%	1	132	1320	13200	132000	1320000
134%	1	134	1340	13400	134000	1340000
136%	1	136	1360	13600	136000	1360000
138%	1	138	1380	13800	138000	1380000
140%	1	140	1400	14000	140000	1400000
142%	1	142	1420	14200	142000	1420000
144%	1	144	1440	14400	144000	1440000
146%	1	146	1460	14600	146000	1460000
148%	1	148	1480	14800	148000	1480000
150%	1	150	1500	15000	150000	1500000
152%	1	152	1520	15200	152000	1520000
154%	1	154	1540	15400	154000	1540000
156%	1	156	1560	15600	156000	1560000
158%	1	158	1580	15800	158000	1580000
160%	1	160	1600	16000	160000	1600000
162%	1	162	1620	16200	162000	1620000
164%	1	164	1640	16400	164000	1640000
166%	1	166	1660	16600	166000	1660000
168%	1	168	1680	16800	168000	1680000
170%	1	170	1700	17000	170000	1700000
172%	1	172	1720	17200	172000	1720000
174%	1	174	1740	17400	174000	1740000
176%	1	176	1760	17600	176000	1760000
178%	1	178	1780	17800	178000	1780000
180%	1	180	1800	18000	180000	1800000
182%	1	182	1820	18200	182000	1820000
184%	1	184	1840	18400	184000	1840000
186%	1	186	1860	18600	186000	1860000
188%	1	188	1880	18800	188000	1880000
190%	1	190	1900	19000	190000	1900000
192%	1	192	1920	19200	192000	1920000
194%	1	194	1940	19400	194000	1940000
196%	1	196	1960	19600	196000	1960000
198%	1	198	1980	19800	198000	1980000
200%	1	200	2000	20000	200000	2000000
202%	1	202	2020	20200	202000	2020000
204%	1	204	2040	20400	204000	2040000
206%	1	206	2060	20600	206000	2060000
208%	1	208	2080	20800	208000	2080000
210%	1	210	2100	21000	210000	2100000
212%	1	212	2120	21200	212000	2120000
214%	1	214	2140	21400	214000	2140000
216%	1	216	2160	21600	216000	2160000
218%	1	218	2180	21800	218000	2180000
220%	1	220	2200	22000	220000	2200000
222%	1	222	2220	22200	222000	2220000
224%	1	224	2240	22400	224000	2240000
226%	1	226	2260	22600	226000	2260000
228%	1	228	2280	22800	228000	2280000
230%	1	230	2300	23000	230000	2300000
232%	1	232	2320	23200	232000	2320000
234%	1	234	2340	23400	234000	2340000
236%	1	236	2360	23600	236000	2360000
238%	1	238	2380	23800	238000	2380000
240%	1	240	2400	24000	240000	2400000
242%	1	242	2420	24200	242000	2420000
244%	1	244	2440	24400	244000	2440000
246%	1	246	2460	24600	246000	2460000
248%	1	248	2480	24800	248000	2480000
250%	1	250	2500	25000	250000	2500000
252%	1	252	2520	25200	252000	2520000
254%	1	254	2540	25400	254000	2540000
256%	1	256	2560	25600	256000	2560000
258%	1	258	2580	25800	258000	2580000
260%	1	260	2600	26000	260000	2600000
262%	1	262	2620	26200	262000	2620000
264%	1	264	2640	26400	264000	2640000
266%	1	266	2660	26600	266000	2660000
268%	1	268	2680	26800	268000	2680000
270%	1	270	2700	27000	270000	2700000
272%	1	272	2720	27200	272000	2720000
274%	1	274	2740	27400	274000	2740000
276%	1	276	2760	27600	276000	2760000
278%	1	278	2780	27800	278000	2780000
280%	1	280	2800	28000	280000	2800000
282%	1	282	2820	28200	282000	2820000
284%	1	284	2840	28400	284000	2840000
286%	1	286	2860	28600	286000	2860000
288%	1	288	2880	28800	288000	2880000
290%	1	290	2900	29000	290000	2900000
292%	1	292	2920	29200	292000	2920000
294%	1	294	2940	29400	294000	2940000
296%	1	296	2960	29600	296000	2960000
298%	1	298	2980	29800	298000	2980000
300%	1	300	3000	30000	300000	3000000
302%	1	302	3020	30200	302000	3020000
304%	1	304	3040	30400	304000	3040000
306%	1	306	3060	30600	306000	3060000
308%	1	308	3080	30800	308000	3080000
310%	1	310	3100	31000	310000	3100000
312%	1	312	3120	31200	312000	3120000
314%	1	314	3140	31400	314000	3140000
316%	1	316	3160	31600	316000	3160000
318%	1	318	3180	31800	318000	3180000
320%	1	320	3200	32000	320000	3200000
322%	1	322	3220	32200	322000	3220000
324%	1	324	3240	32400	324000	3240000
326%	1	326	3260	32600	326000	3260000
328%	1	328	3280	32800	328000	3280000
330%	1	330	3300	33000	330000	3300000
332%	1	332	3320	33200	332000	3320000
334%	1	334	3340	33400	334000	3340000
336%	1	336	3360	33600	336000	3360000
338%	1	338	3380	33800	338000	3380000
340%	1	340	3400	34000	340000	3400000
342%	1	342	3420	34200	342000	3420000
344%	1	344	3440	34400	344000	3440000
346%	1	346	3460	34600	346000	3460000
348%	1	348	3480	34800	348000	3480000
350%	1	350	3500	35000	350000	3500000
352%	1	352	3520	35200	352000	3520000
354%	1	354	3540	35400	354000	3540000
356%	1	356	3560	35600	356000	3560000
358%	1	358	3580	35800	358000	3580000
360%	1	360	3600	36000	360000	3600000
362%	1	362	3620	36200	362000	3620000
364%	1	364	3640	36400	364000	3640000
366%	1	366	3660	36600	366000	3660000
368%	1	368	3680	36800	368000	3680000
370%	1	370	3700	37000	370000	3700000
372%	1	372	3720	37200	372000	3720000
374%	1	374	3740	37400	374000	3740000
376%	1	376	3760	37600	376000	3760000
378%	1	378	3780	37800	378000	3780000
380%	1	380	3800	38000	380000	3800000
382%	1	382	3820	38200	382000	3820000
384%	1	384	3840	38400	384000	3840000
386%	1	386	3860	38600	386000	3860000
388%	1	388	3880	38800	388000	3880000
390%	1	390	3900	39000	390000	3900000
392%	1	392	3920	39200	392000	3920000
394%	1	394	3940	39400	394000	3940000
396%	1	396	3960	39600	396000	3960000
398%	1	398	3980	39800	398000	3980000
400%	1	400	4000	40000	400000	4000000
402%	1	402	4020	40200	402000	4020000
404%	1	404	4040	40400	404000	4040000
406%	1	406	4060	40600	406000	4060000
408%	1	408	4080	40800	408000	4080000
410%	1	410	4100	41000	410000	4100000
412%	1	412	4120	41200	412000	4120000
414%	1	414	4140	41400	414000	4140000
416%	1	416	4160	41600	416000	4160000
418%	1	418	4180	41800	418000	4180000
420%	1	420	4200	42000	420000	4200000
422%	1	422	4220	42200	422000	4220000
42						

### Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Latest Chg
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE									
12 Month	High	Low	Stk	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low
20/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
21/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
22/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
23/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
24/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
25/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
26/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
27/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
28/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
29/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
30/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
31/12/91	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
1/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
2/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
3/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
4/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
5/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
6/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
7/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
8/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
9/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
10/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
11/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
12/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
13/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
14/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
15/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
16/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
17/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
18/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
19/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
20/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
21/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
22/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
23/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
24/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
25/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
26/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
27/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
28/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
29/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
30/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
31/1/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
1/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
2/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
3/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
4/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
5/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
6/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
7/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
8/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
9/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
10/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
11/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
12/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
13/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
14/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
15/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
16/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
17/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
18/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
19/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
20/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
21/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
22/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
23/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
24/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
25/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
26/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
27/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
28/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
29/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
30/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
31/2/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
1/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
2/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
3/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
4/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
5/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
6/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
7/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
8/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
9/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
10/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
11/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
12/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
13/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
14/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
15/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
16/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
17/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
18/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
19/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
20/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
21/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
22/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
23/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
24/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
25/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
26/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
27/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
28/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
29/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
30/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
31/3/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
1/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
2/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
3/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
4/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
5/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
6/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
7/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
8/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
9/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
10/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
11/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
12/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
13/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
14/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
15/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
16/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
17/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
18/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
19/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
20/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
21/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
22/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
23/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
24/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
25/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
26/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
27/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
28/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
29/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
30/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
31/4/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
1/5/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
2/5/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
3/5/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
4/5/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
5/5/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0	10	100	100	100
6/5/92	120	110	100	1.0	1.0				

[illegible]

BUN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1936									
17 Month	High	Low	Close	Div	Yld	Pk	20	High	Low
20% 14	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 15	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 16	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 17	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 18	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 19	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 20	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 21	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 22	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 23	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 24	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 25	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 26	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 27	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 28	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 29	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 30	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 31	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 32	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 33	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 34	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 35	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 36	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 37	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 38	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 39	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 40	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 41	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 42	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 43	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 44	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 45	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 46	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 47	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 48	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 49	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 50	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 51	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 52	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 53	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 54	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 55	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 56	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 57	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 58	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 59	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 60	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 61	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 62	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 63	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 64	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 65	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 66	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 67	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 68	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 69	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 70	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 71	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 72	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 73	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 74	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 75	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 76	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 77	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 78	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 79	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 80	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 81	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 82	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 83	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 84	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 85	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 86	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 87	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 88	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 89	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 90	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 91	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 92	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 93	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 94	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 95	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 96	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 97	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 98	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 99	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98
20% 100	100	98	99	...	23	69	100	99	98

Low Liquid Cryst.		12 Month High Low Stock		Div Yld PE	
1%	1 1/2%	10 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2%	2 1/2%	12 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3%	3 1/2%	14 1/2	15 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4%	4 1/2%	16 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
5%	5 1/2%	18 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
6%	6 1/2%	20 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
7%	7 1/2%	22 1/2	23 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
8%	8 1/2%	24 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
9%	9 1/2%	26 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10%	10 1/2%	28 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
11%	11 1/2%	30 1/2	31 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
12%	12 1/2%	32 1/2	33 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
13%	13 1/2%	34 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
14%	14 1/2%	36 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
15%	15 1/2%	38 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
16%	16 1/2%	40 1/2	41 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
17%	17 1/2%	42 1/2	43 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
18%	18 1/2%	44 1/2	45 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
19%	19 1/2%	46 1/2	47 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
20%	20 1/2%	48 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
21%	21 1/2%	50 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
22%	22 1/2%	52 1/2	53 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
23%	23 1/2%	54 1/2	55 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
24%	24 1/2%	56 1/2	57 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
25%	25 1/2%	58 1/2	59 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
26%	26 1/2%	60 1/2	61 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
27%	27 1/2%	62 1/2	63 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
28%	28 1/2%	64 1/2	65 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
29%	29 1/2%	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
30%	30 1/2%	68 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
31%	31 1/2%	70 1/2	71 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
32%	32 1/2%	72 1/2	73 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
33%	33 1/2%	74 1/2	75 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
34%	34 1/2%	76 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
35%	35 1/2%	78 1/2	79 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
36%	36 1/2%	80 1/2	81 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
37%	37 1/2%	82 1/2	83 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
38%	38 1/2%	84 1/2	85 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
39%	39 1/2%	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
40%	40 1/2%	88 1/2	89 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
41%	41 1/2%	90 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
42%	42 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
43%	43 1/2%	94 1/2	95 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
44%	44 1/2%	96 1/2	97 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
45%	45 1/2%	98 1/2	99 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
46%	46 1/2%	100 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
47%	47 1/2%	102 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
48%	48 1/2%	104 1/2	105 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
49%	49 1/2%	106 1/2	107 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
50%	50 1/2%	108 1/2	109 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
51%	51 1/2%	110 1/2	111 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
52%	52 1/2%	112 1/2	113 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
53%	53 1/2%	114 1/2	115 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
54%	54 1/2%	116 1/2	117 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
55%	55 1/2%	118 1/2	119 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
56%	56 1/2%	120 1/2	121 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
57%	57 1/2%	122 1/2	123 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
58%	58 1/2%	124 1/2	125 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
59%	59 1/2%	126 1/2	127 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
60%	60 1/2%	128 1/2	129 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
61%	61 1/2%	130 1/2	131 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
62%	62 1/2%	132 1/2	133 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
63%	63 1/2%	134 1/2	135 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
64%	64 1/2%	136 1/2	137 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
65%	65 1/2%	138 1/2	139 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
66%	66 1/2%	140 1/2	141 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
67%	67 1/2%	142 1/2	143 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
68%	68 1/2%	144 1/2	145 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
69%	69 1/2%	146 1/2	147 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
70%	70 1/2%	148 1/2	149 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
71%	71 1/2%	150 1/2	151 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
72%	72 1/2%	152 1/2	153 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
73%	73 1/2%	154 1/2	155 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
74%	74 1/2%	156 1/2	157 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
75%	75 1/2%	158 1/2	159 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
76%	76 1/2%	160 1/2	161 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
77%	77 1/2%	162 1/2	163 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
78%	78 1/2%	164 1/2	165 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
79%	79 1/2%	166 1/2	167 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
80%	80 1/2%	168 1/2	169 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
81%	81 1/2%	170 1/2	171 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
82%	82 1/2%	172 1/2	173 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
83%	83 1/2%	174 1/2	175 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
84%	84 1/2%	176 1/2	177 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
85%	85 1/2%	178 1/2	179 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
86%	86 1/2%	180 1/2	181 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
87%	87 1/2%	182 1/2	183 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
88%	88 1/2%	184 1/2	185 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
89%	89 1/2%	186 1/2	187 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
90%	90 1/2%	188 1/2	189 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
91%	91 1/2%	190 1/2	191 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
92%	92 1/2%	192 1/2	193 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
93%	93 1/2%	194 1/2	195 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
94%	94 1/2%	196 1/2	197 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
95%	95 1/2%	198 1/2	199 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
96%	96 1/2%	200 1/2	201 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
97%	97 1/2%	202 1/2	203 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
98%	98 1/2%	204 1/2	205 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
99%	99 1/2%	206 1/2	207 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
100%	100 1/2%	208 1/2	209 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

PE	High	Low	Level	Chgs
12	1274	1274	1274	0%
13	1274	1274	1274	0%
14	1274	1274	1274	0%
15	1274	1274	1274	0%
16	1274	1274	1274	0%
17	1274	1274	1274	0%
18	1274	1274	1274	0%
19	1274	1274	1274	0%
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21	1274	1274	1274	0%
22	1274	1274	1274	0%
23	1274	1274	1274	0%
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28	1274	1274	1274	0%
29	1274	1274	1274	0%
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31	1274	1274	1274	0%
32	1274	1274	1274	0%
33	1274	1274	1274	0%
34	1274	1274	1274	0%
35	1274	1274	1274	0%
36	1274	1274	1274	0%
37	1274	1274	1274	0%
38	1274	1274	1274	0%
39	1274	1274	1274	0%
40	1274	1274	1274	0%
41	1274	1274	1274	0%
42	1274	1274	1274	0%
43	1274	1274	1274	0%
44	1274	1274	1274	0%
45	1274	1274	1274	0%
46	1274	1274	1274	0%
47	1274	1274	1274	0%
48	1274	1274	1274	0%
49	1274	1274	1274	0%
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65	1274	1274	1274	0%
66	1274	1274	1274	0%
67	1274	1274	1274	0%
68	1274	1274	1274	0%
69	1274	1274	1274	0%
70	1274	1274	1274	0%
71	1274	1274	1274	0%
72	1274	1274	1274	0%
73	1274	1274	1274	0%
74	1274	1274	1274	0%
75	1274	1274	1274	0%
76	1274	1274	1274	0%
77	1274	1274	1274	0%
78	1274	1274	1274	0%
79	1274	1274	1274	0%
80	1274	1274	1274	0%
81	1274	1274	1274	0%
82	1274	1274	1274	0%
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85	1274	1274	1274	0%
86	1274	1274	1274	0%
87	1274	1274	1274	0%
88	1274	1274	1274	0%
89	1274	1274	1274	0%
90	1274	1274	1274	0%
91	1274	1274	1274	0%
92	1274	1274	1274	0%
93	1274	1274	1274	0%
94	1274	1274	1274	0%
95	1274	1274	1274	0%
96	1274	1274	1274	0%
97	1274	1274	1274	0%
98	1274	1274	1274	0%
99	1274	1274	1274	0%
100	1274	1274	1274	0%

[illegible][illegible]

**Jan. 17, 1995**

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - monthly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Austria; Belgium; BF - Belgian Franc; CA - Canadian Dollars; DE - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; F - Dutch Florin;  
G\$ - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; £ - British Pound Sterling; \$ - US Dollar; N/A - Not Available; NL -  
D - Italian Lira; LP - Luxembourg Franc; P - Portuguese Escudo; S - Swedish Krona; SF - Swiss Franc;  
LH - Lithuanian Litai; LF - Luxembourg Franc; L - New Zealand Dollar; M - Mexican Peso; N - Norwegian Krone;  
N/C - Not Communicated; D - New; S - suspended; \$ - Stock Price; e - Estimated price; y - price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z - bid price.  
e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority.

## Chargers Are Finally Riding the Right Bus

He had told management to get some better players. He had told the players already on the team to play better. Even after the Chargers rallied to

spoils. Humphries still makes some bad decisions but makes a

And while their ruonig game has racked up the yards, they do not have one spectacular receiver and their pass defense was 17th in the league.

There was the 330-pound Reuben Davis, formerly of the

pass from the San Diego 3-yard line — did not play for San Diego last season, either. Martin was gathering dust on the Dolphins' bench, and Gibson

Miller helped in signing some of the free agents who have played key roles in the Chargers' march to Super Bowl XXIX.

But Spanos relocated, finally, and that, too, has paid off.



**Natrone Means is one reason the Chargers are bullish.**

*The Associated Press*

**COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS**

after the visiting Hoyas (11-2, 5-1) scored the first basket of the half to close to 37-36.

Allen, who finished with 16 points, sank two 3-pointers in the 12-0 spurt. Donny Marshall, who led the Huskies with 20 points, hit two short jumpers.

Allen Iverson, a freshman guard, led the Hoyas with 17 points on 7-for-17 shooting, and he was 1-for-6 from 3-point range. He injured his right ankle early in the game and then rolled his left ankle in the second half. He played 20 minutes, 8 in the second half.

**Nuggets: New Boss, Record**  
Gene Little's first game as interim coach of the Denver Nuggets was a record-setter.

In their lowest scoring game since joining the NBA in 1976-77, they lost by 77-73 at Golden State. They managed just one more point, than the franchise worst, set on Nov. 3, 1973, when the Nuggets were in the ABA.

Littles was an assistant coach until Dan Issel suddenly resigned Sunday, complaining of

The Warriors broke an eight-game losing streak despite tying a franchise record for fewest field goals made (25) in a game and having its worst shooting percentage (33.8) in a game since 1991.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

"It's been verbally agreed on," the Explorers' scouting director, Andrew Wheeler, said Monday night. "Oil Can

"While we have a great deal of sympathy for the position in which they find

are technically union members because they pay the \$20 membership fee for each day of the season, which entitles them to the same payments from the licensing program the players get.

## Norman: A Tour in Limb

Nick Price, who said "I was really excited about it," added that "it's not going to go down unless we have the support of the U.S. and European tours."

**The Lotus Formula One racing team, which won seven constructors world championships in the 1960s and 70s, was closed down because of financial problems. The team's owner, David Hunt, said he hoped that it could return to the track in 1996.** (AP)

Dunga, the midfielder who captained the Brazilian team to the World Cup title, has signed a two-year contract to play for Jubilo Iwata team in Japan; he now plays for VfB Stuttgart. (AFP)

● Bob Hope oo cheating in golf: "Isn't it fun to go out on the course and lie in the sun?"

**The Associated Press**

Glazer, who failed in five other efforts to land professional franchises, pledged to keep the NFL team in Tampa. The sale agreement includes provisions for a \$35 million penalty if the team is relocated within 10 years.

Glazer is believed to have paid about \$192 million for the team with the worst record in NFL history, although the three-man trust overseeing the estate of Hugh Culverhouse, who owned the Bucs, declined to disclose the price. But the trustees did indicate that it was more than the then-record \$185 million Jeff Lurie paid for the Philadelphia Eagles last year. Culverhouse's estate paid \$166 million for the club's 21-year-old

● Georgia Emortiere, owner of the Los Angeles

Rams, was feted in St. Louis by Missouri's rich and famous thanking her for bringing pro football back to the city. Officials were to exchange signed documents Wednesday ending four months of negotiations on moving that team.

### NBA Standings

[illegible]

ANY LAST REQUESTS?

I SUPPOSE COMMUNITY SERVICE IS OUT OF THE QUESTION?

1-18 *Letter*

NOW! LOOK AT ALL THE SNOW! AND THE STREETS AREN'T PLOWED! THAT MEANS NO WORK TODAY!

UH-OH! I'LL BET IT'S THE BOSS CHAILING FROM HIS OFFICE! WHAT DOES HE DO LESS SNOWSHOES?!

1-18

Panel 1: A man in a patterned robe looks out a window and says, "NOW! LOOK AT ALL THIS SNOW! THE STREETS WENT FLOODED! THAT MEANS NO WORK TODAY!"

Panel 2: The man is running through the snow, shouting, "UH-OH! I'LL BET IT'S THE BOSS CALLING FROM THE OFFICE! WHAT DOES HE WANT? HIS SNOWSHOES?!"

WHEN I WRITE A PAPER, I TRY TO SHOW THE TEACHER THAT SHE HAS SOMEHOW ENRICHED MY EXPERIENCE..

*This is my report on the dumb field trip we took yesterday.*

THEN AGAIN, WHAT DO I KNOW?

HOW CAN I WRITE WHEN YOU'RE TALKING?

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YOU ARE A DOLT YOU ARE UGLY AND YOU ARE GENERALLY UNACCEPTABLE

THEY LOVE ATTENTION

BEAGLE BAILEY

TINING THE OLDER KIDS MORON OF YOUR REBEL PRIDE.

I'VE GOT AN ORPHAN AFTER TAXES!

EXACTLY DO I FIT INTO THIS PLAN, SIR?

EX, I ASSURED YOU'D BE BEN MOTHER.

HEY, SHE'S ASIAN - KNOWS THE NUMBERS! MIGHT AS WELL LET HER COOK THE BOOKS!

I BEG YOUR PARDON!

IT'D MY MATH WAS I ALWAYS GET CAUGHT.

Nathan had Orphanage Inc.

Nathan had Orphanage Inc.

Nathan had Orphanage Inc.

Nathan had Orphanage Inc.

Jeff Rubin

## JUMBLE

**THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME**  
by Matt Appold and Linda Argente

Put one letter  
in each square,  
one letter to each square, so form  
your answer word.

**K A Q U E**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**K N U S K**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**Y A N N C O**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**R E T T L**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**WHAT THE WARDEN  
COULDN'T WHEN THE  
PRISONER ESCAPED**

Here arrange the cross letters to  
form the missing answer, as sug-  
gested by the above cartoon.

First answer here: A □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Unknown telephone)

Vocabulary's     Numbers     PAUCY     GOING     VANISH

**To our readers in France**  
it's never been easier to subscribe  
and save with our new toll free  
services.  
Just call us today at 05-437-437



